

THE EQUITY.

No. 10, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up . . . \$ 4,000,000
Rest . . . 4,750,000

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

Savings accumulate at a gratifying rate when a little self-denial is practiced and a portion of one's income is deposited regularly in the

Savings Bank Department

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 or more.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

READ DOVER'S AD.

Shawville Fair, September 20, 27, 28th.

On Thursday evening of this week, the work meeting of the Shawville H. M. Club will be held at Mrs. Andrew Hodgins.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Arnprior Fair, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19. Greatly enlarged in all ways. Big midway. Trials of speed and sports in addition to the usual attractions. Reduced Railway Rates.

Mrs. Frank McJanet was the winner of the cabinet of silverware at E. B. Gayler's of Portage du Fort, the keys of which were called in during week commencing Aug. 13th.

The Central Executive Committee of the Relief Work for the Victims of the War in Belgium, Montreal, acknowledge receipt through Mrs. M. A. McKinley, Asst Secty, Clarendon Schools, of the sum of \$25.00 being made up of contributions from the pupils of the schools of the Township of Clarendon.

The services on Sunday next, Sept. 2nd, in St. John's Church, Clarendon, at 2.30 p. m., and St. George's Church, Campbells Bay, at 7 p. m., will be conducted by the Rev. Chas. Reid, of Charlevoix, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Gedy, who is holidaying.

Civic Holiday Sept. 13.

It has been decided to observe Thursday, Sept. 13, instead of Wednesday, Sept. 12, as civic holiday in this village in order to take advantage of the cheap rates to Ottawa Fair. Our readers will kindly keep this change of date in mind.

Watch the Speed Limit.

The Mayor has had placards posted up placing the speed limit within the Corporation at twelve miles an hour, in accordance with a resolution of Council. Infractions of this order will be penalized, as follows:—

For first offence \$10.00

" second " 20.00

Car-owners will save themselves trouble by keeping within the limit.

Men! Buy your clothes from Dover, where they cater to your trade at lowest prices. Come to our sale Saturday and convince yourself.

Mining Notes.

Mr. Jos. A. Smith with Mr. Grimond, a mining engineer, are making preparations to commence a preliminary development of the molybdenite deposit on the property of Mr. F. Tappin in North Clarendon, which was discovered some time ago. The Equity learns that some machinery and other mining requisites, will shortly be placed in position at this deposit, samples of which have given a very promising assay.

Killoran Bros., of Haileybury, have been interesting themselves in certain molybdenite deposits discovered in Bristol, and have secured the mining rights of some of these properties.

A shipment of concentrates from the Big Squaw Lake deposit, was made at Campbells Bay a few days ago.

The Equity learns that this property has recently been purchased by the Henry Ford interests for the sum of \$1,800,000. If this is the correct figure it is a pretty sure indication that the stuff is on tap and only needs the necessary capital to make it a commercial reality. Big financial interests, like Ford, do not usually make ventures of this nature unless they are pretty sure of results.

Prepare your exhibits for the local Fair at Shawville, September 16, 27 and 28.

See our regular \$25.00 blue Irish serge suits on sale Saturday for \$20.75—the biggest bargain yet. A. DOVER.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

NOTICE.—Just received a shipment of Seelye Pumps—house or stock size. Can also supply well tile—all sizes. For prices see or write

H. E. MITCHEM,
Shawville, Que.

Word was received Saturday by his relatives, that Corp. L. H. Thomas was wounded a short time ago in France. His brother Arthur, who was wounded and of whom mention was made in these columns a short time ago, is reported to be getting along well.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Annie Wainman has gone to attend Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. S. McMullan, late principal of the Academy, visited Shawville last week.

Miss Lottie Shaw has returned from her visit to Port Hope friends.

Mrs. C. McCagg, and youngest daughter, Ottawa, have been visiting Shawville friends.

Mrs. Matt. Wallace and children, Ottawa, have been visiting Mrs. Thos. McDowell, in town.

Mrs. "Sandy" McLean, Pembroke, was a visitor last week at her home "Village View."

Miss Pearl Hamilton, Ottawa, was a visitor over Sunday with Miss Gertrude McDowell.

Mrs. C. W. Hodgins returned this week from Ottawa, where she has been visiting her parents and other relatives.

Mrs. Jos Bennett, and youngest daughter, Edna, arrived Saturday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woodley.

Mrs. D. S. Kelly left on Saturday last for Toronto where she will spend two weeks attending the millinery openings.

Mr. Hugh Brownlee, who met with a serious accident a few weeks ago, while drawing in hay, was enabled to return from the hospital last week.

Mrs. J. M. Clarke of Collfield and Miss Edith Bolam motored from Campbells Bay with Mr. Chas. Bolam on Thursday and spent a few hours with Shawville friends.

Miss Hazel and Master Charles Dagg, returned home Saturday, after spending a week with their aunt, Mrs. Joseph Alexander, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Little, Miss Jessie and Rockliff Boland, of Russell, Ont., spent the week-end the guests of their sister Mrs. Thos. Findlay.

Mrs. H. A. Carlson and children of Haileybury are at present visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson, of Bristol Corners, while her husband is on a business trip to Montreal. Mr. Carlson, it may be stated, had his store at Haileybury considerably damaged by fire a short time ago.

Mr. W. J. McNeill, merchant of Kinistino, Sask., accompanied by his wife and two sons, is visiting his relatives in North Clarendon. Mr. McNeill is taking a holiday for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired by a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism. It is twenty years since he settled in the West, and he has only made one visit East during that period—nine years ago. He was one of the pioneers of the little settlement which has grown to be the prosperous town of Kinistino, and has kept pace with the progress of the place.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . E. F. HEDDEN.
GEN. MANAGER . . . D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,250,984

Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, . . . 108,956,996

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

How can You Help Win the War?

BY PRODUCING . . . BY NOT WASTING . . . BY SAVING

Any portion of your earnings deposited with us is a start in the right direction.

Sending money to the Boy on leave or convalescing in England. We forward money by cable or draft.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID . . . Manager, Quyon.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more. More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.
Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

Saturday, Sept. 1st, is Men's Day at Dover's. Don't fail to be there

Don't forget the dates of Shawville Fair, September 26th to 28th.

On Saturday, we offer 10 of our men's \$19.00 blue serge suits for \$16.00 each. Remember 10 only. A. DOVER.

Slight frosts were experienced in some sections of the county on the night of the 20th.

Mr. F. Schwartz was in town last Saturday with a few pails of his "second crop of strawberries" this season. Needless to say they were quickly disposed of.

Arnprior Fair on Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th is to be "better than ever." No effort is being spared to bring ARNPRIOR FAIR to the forefront of all Fall Fairs.

Rev. Canon Smith of Hull took the services at St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, and at Radford in the afternoon. He also preached in the evening at St. Paul's, while Rev. Mr. Reid of Charlevoix read the service.

SEVERELY HURT.—While unloading hay in the barn on Friday last, Mr. Wellington Armstrong was severely injured by a fall. It seems he was in the act of tripping the hay fork when the rope on which he was pulling broke, and he was thrown head first to the barn floor. His head and neck were severely injured by the force of the fall.

The September meeting of the Sparks Corners Homemakers' Club at Mrs. L. A. Smart's will be held on Friday afternoon, the 7th of September, instead of the 13th which is the regular date. Owing to the Ottawa and other fairs coming on it was thought advisable to make this change so members and visitors will kindly accept this intimation and endeavor to be present.

Deaths

Many acquaintances and friends will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Edward Telford (formerly Miss Amanda Smith) which occurred at her home, Murrell section on the 21st instant, after a long illness, attended with much suffering, yet borne with patience and resignation. For the past three months she had been practically confined to her bed, so that the end when it came, was not unexpected. The deceased is survived by her husband and three small children besides other relatives, all of whom have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction. The late Mrs. Telford's remains were interred in St. Paul's Church cemetery on Thursday afternoon, following service in the church at which the Rev. Mr. Ball, of Portage du Fort and Rev. Mr. Gedy, of Campbells Bay officiated. The funeral was largely attended.

"Canada's Best"

GOOWLING Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

W. E. GOOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal

An Important Statement

Last September we made the following Statement:

"We have been requested by our Shorthand and Secretarial graduates to issue a statement relative to the comparison between the enrollments and graduations. Our records show that up to June, 1912, the number of students who entered the senior Shorthand classes, but who failed to graduate, was a very considerable loss to these classes in the College. During the year 1912-13 the proportion of graduates increased, and so from year to year. The year just ended shows the best record in twenty years' history of the school, for the number failing to graduate as compared with the total enrollment has been reduced to a negligible minimum, and in the majority of these cases the student accepted a situation and would not stay to graduate.

To a great extent this is due to the fact that all Willis teachers since 1912 have been keen, enthusiastic and intelligent workers; that the atmosphere is refined and home-like; and each student knows that the Principal and all the Staff are interested in his or her individual progress."

This year even more gratifying, for without any exception and giving anyone his just dues, we are able to say that the results obtained are far superior to those of any previous period in the history of Willis College.

When you combine thoroughness of training with a helpful atmosphere, you get results not otherwise obtained. If you are interested in a GOOD course of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping or Civil Service, write today for our prospectus.

N. I. HARRISON,
Principal,
Willis College, Ottawa.

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up. H. IMISON.

FOR SALE—Pair of driving mares (Hackneys) 3 and 4 years old; chestnut, well matched and sound; broken both single and double. O. CUTHBERTSON, Maryland, Bristol.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbs for wells sold at Works. Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville Que.

Read Dover's ad. on last page.

The third report of the Fruit Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, issued this month, indicates that the fruit crop in general is far from a bumper one this year. Apples—on which so many depend for a portion of their daily diet, are next to being a failure in every section of the country except in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The estimated crop in Nova Scotia has been cut down by 20 per cent, through a storm on August 10. In B. Columbia the crop is fairly abundant, but much of it is of inferior quality and small. Peaches, pears, plums and tomatoes are all reported much below last year's yield.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Economy is the Word

Save Money by Saving
your Machinery.

National Carbonless Motor Oil
(The best there is)

Polorine Motor Oil

Gas Engine Oil

Steam Cylinder Oil

Transmission Grease

Cup Grease

Machine Oil

Separator Oil

All high grade goods at reasonable prices.
Come here for the slip-easy stuff.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

STAPLE GOODS For the Fall Season

	Per yd.
Standard Shirtings	25
Rock Fast Drills	25
Galateas	22
Feather Proof Tickings	40
35 in. Flannelettes	23
27 in. Heavy Flannelettes	20
Fine Dress Gingham	15
Chambrays	15
11/4 Flannelette Blankets	1.75
10/4 " "	1.50

Compare these prices with current catalogue quotations, then come and examine our goods.

Regular Canadian Prints

Light Colors	15c.
Dark " "	20

A few pieces of our Bargain American Prints, 8c. while they last.

W. A. HODGINS

The Automobile

You May Not Know—

Best results can be secured from a motor cooling system by keeping the radiator cells free from foreign matter. Particularly on long trips over bad roads the interstices of the radiator are packed with dirt and mud, retaining the heat which should be dissipated in radiation.

A deposit of dust on the reflector or lens often cuts down the light to a marked degree. The owner should make a weekly habit of wiping the dust from these parts. While doing this it is a good plan to inspect the cable connections. Vibration often loosens it and the poor contact results in a loss of light and waste of current.

A very serviceable blowout tire patch that will take you safely home may be made out of tire tape. Clean the fabric around the blowout with gasoline, and apply strips of tape, first lengthwise and then crosswise, until the hole is well covered. Then cover the tape with a thickness of cloth to keep the inner tube from sticking, and the patch is complete.

In adjusting differential gears difficulty is often experienced in seeing whether the gears are meshing properly. A small pocket mirror, mounted on a soft iron wire handle, may be used in much the same manner as a dentist's mirror. Inspection or repair on many hidden and obscure parts is also facilitated by the use of this mirror.

If the pounding is regular and continuous, it is likely to be from lost motion in bearings. If irregular and occasional, it is more likely to be due from pre-ignition from incandescent

carbon, or from imperfect electrical connections. If it is accompanied with an occasional miss, especially if the missing is more frequent when the car is running than when the engine is running idle, it is more apt to be imperfect electrical connections.

Extra spark plugs carried loosely in the tool box are liable to be broken by contacting with tools. A good plan for storing them is to cut a section a trifle greater than length of plug from a discarded garden hose. When the plug is forced into the center of the hose it is fully protected against damage.

That automobile tires deteriorate almost as fast when not in use under ordinary conditions as they do from common wear or use. Carrying the tire where the exhaust gases reach the rubber is one of the overlooked causes of tire depreciation.

Clogging of the muffler is hastened when too much oil is fed to the engine. The unburned oil is forced back into the muffler, where it covers the parts, permitting them to hold carbon and dirt. A thorough cleaning is possible only when the muffler is removed and partly dismantled, but often lumps of oil-soaked dirt may be loosened by tapping the sides of the muffler lightly with a hammer. After cleaning the driver will at once notice a marked difference in the performance of the car.

That while too lean a mixture is the usual cause of "popping back," it must not be forgotten that any defect in the intake manifold, either original or acquired, may cause only one cylinder to get a too lean mixture, and cause popping back when the average mixture is right.

lance car approached on the way to Piræus to fetch the wounded brought by the hospital ship Ionia. M. Venizelos took advantage of the opportunity. But some passers-by had seen him. He was obliged to forfeit his incognito, which suits his modesty and his energy. He could not avoid the ovation that awaited him on the quay of the Piræus as he embarked.

Gratitude of a Nation.

It was a very touching and sober demonstration; to me it expresses the spontaneous gratitude of a whole nation to one who was laboring hard for national greatness. The people thronged about him to welcome him and thank him. They wished him God-speed. They did not ask for a speech, for they knew that his time was precious. This sort of restraint from a people who love oratorical skill above all things was significant. When the pinnace from the arsenal put off from the quay the crowd, seeing their minister leaving them so simply and proudly beneath the blue-and-white flag, to settle the terms of peace, after having organized with untiring energy two wars of national liberation, shouted with one voice:

"Long live our nation!"
"Long live Venizelos!"
"Long live Greater Greece!"

He was calm and gentle, as usual, very quiet in word and gesture, revealing only by the smile that lightened his grave and thoughtful face all the emotion pent up within his heart. The boatmen of the port rowed after him, and stood up in their boats to call out a few friendly greetings and good wishes, with that touch of cordial familiarity that in a Greek is perfectly respectful:

"Good by!"
"A good passage!"
"Let the peace be worthy of our country!"

While some voices, as if repeating a prayer, in slow and solemn intonation said from time to time:
"May God be with you!"

Fortune is Chewed up Every Year.

Loud and long the complaints of the stringency of the times and the wails concerning the tightness of money; but these laments are not coming from the manufacturers of chewing gum. Neither the war nor any other calamity has affected the output of this great necessity. The annual outputs of chewing gum average about 7,000,000 pounds, although in 1913 the average reached nearly 14,000,000 pounds. Thus it is estimated that \$13,000,000 are chewed up annually.

HARVESTERS, READ THIS!

The best way to the harvest fields of Western Canada is by the Canadian Northern Railway. Special through trains will be operated from Toronto to Winnipeg at 9.00 a.m. on August 21st, and 10.00 p.m. on August 21st, 23rd and 30th. Also from Ottawa 10.30 p.m., August 28th. Through cars connect from Montreal and Joliette. Going dates: August 21st and August 30th, from Canadian Northern stations and agencies, Toronto and north to Sudbury and Milnet, Ont., and east to Chaffey's Locks, Ont., inclusive, including branches; from all stations on Algoma Eastern Railway. August 23rd and August 30th, from Toronto and all Canadian Northern and N. St. C. and T. Railway agencies, west and south of Toronto. August 28th. From all Canadian Northern stations in Quebec except north of St. Raymond and Rivière a Pierre. From all Canadian Northern stations and agencies in Ontario, Hawkesbury to Capreol (Pembroke and North Bay line) and Ottawa to Brockville, Elgin and Westport, inclusive; and from all New York Central R.R. stations in Canada.

The equipment will consist of electric-lighted colonist cars and lunch counter cars, especially designed to cater to the needs of large bodies of men at moderate rates. West of Winnipeg the demand for labor is great along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway and the wages are correspondingly high. All particulars from nearest C.N.R. agent or General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

TWO STYLES NOW FOR MEN.

A Great Saving Would be Effectuated if Women Followed.

In its effort to conserve raw material and labor, the United States Government has appealed to the manufacturer of men's clothing to limit the number of styles in suits to two, and to make these up as simply and as economically as possible. What if the designer of women's outer garments should receive the same request? Will you, ladies, then take to khaki for service wear and blue serge for dress parade?

In England among the men khaki has leveled all social distinctions. The nobleman is garbed like the Tommy. In our training camps here now, says an American writer, the only way to single out the millionaire from the fifteen-dollar clerk is by the quality of his wrist watch. Now, ladies, it looks as if you will have to find a place in the dress line; you and your cook will receive the selfsame allotment of garments. Hold on to your dress card. Two punchings and you are clothed for the year.

Oh, yes, we agree with you that even under the present regime your cook is able to get a nine ninety-eight copy, faithful to each detail, of your original one hundred and ninety-five dollars Premet model. After all, the day is long since past when one could surmise at a woman's position from her dress. Even in England, for the last two years, the munitions worker has been enveloping herself in the sables of the duchess. So much for the privileges of title.

The most remarkable saving which two styles of dress will effect will be on woman's disposition. No more anxious poring over fashion-plates, no more envy of her neighbors' wardrobe, no more worry over hubby's reception of her dressmaker's bill.

Half the world is engaged in clothing the other half. Let us mobilize our dressmakers and milliners. Surely, we can turn their inventive ability to account.

August in the Melon Patch.

Oh, the sun shines hot on a big straw hat,
And the dust is hot on little bare toes—
But then, who cares for a thing like that
Where the biggest melon grows?

For the worn top rail is a perfect seat,
When an oak tree stands by the fence for shade,
And the third just right for the little bare feet,
When the prize-won search is made.

And the melon's heart is so crisp and red
And sugary, cracked dead ripe in two!
Oh, who would care, since the hot road led
Where the biggest melon grew?

—Abbie Craig.

EVENTS OF WAR'S THIRD YEAR

YEAR JUST CLOSED HAS BEEN FAVORABLE TO ALLIES.

On Field of Battle the Past Twelve Months Have Brought Many Successes.

Three years ago on July 28th Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and set Europe and the world aflame.

On both the western and eastern fronts in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year of conflict. They fight on lines newly-established, after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance, which will remain memorable in the history of all times. Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia, and Constantine of Greece. Political events within the German and Austrian Empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichstag.

Portugal and Rumania threw in their fortunes with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States aid in her defending the Panama Canal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Siam have severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Three New Nations.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian political protection.

The first and second American contingent of troops landed in France on June 26th and 27th.

Progress of the War.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations, centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douaumont, Thiaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defenses.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first Battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By November the British and French had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg victorious retreat" to newly established German lines. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retirement for a depth of from 5 to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles. In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting, and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest feat in the history of British arms in the present war.

On French Front.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wytschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Gaining every objective, they advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there has been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

On Russian Front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowit and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war. The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended 18½ miles. This operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. Then the extremists interfered and brought about the retreat.

Italy's Campaigns.

Italy, declaring war against Germany on August 28, began a more vigorous prosecution of her earlier offensive against Austria, and stormed and captured Gorizia, hitherto considered impregnable. By Jan. 1 the Italians had captured 1,200 square miles. After a winter of artillery duels, Italy resumed her offensive on the Carso front in the campaign toward Trieste. Within a month the Austrian lines were broken from Castagnavizza to the sea. In the Trentino the Italians took the offensive in June and captured Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and Agnello pass. These they were forced to relinquish, however, in the face of Austrian counter-attacks.

In the Balkans.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw the occupation of Rumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the oil and grain fields. The Rumanian army, reformed, is now co-operating with the Russians.

Bulgaria won successes of moderate importance, including the capture of the Grecian port of Kavala. The newly-equipped Serbian army arrived at Saloniki in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo, on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the co-operation of Entente and Venizelist troops, won Monastir and Cernia.

In Greece the military moves of the Entente forces included a blockade of Greece and temporary French occupation of Athens.

In the Far East.

A brilliant British campaign in Mesopotamia accomplished the capture of Kut-el-Amara in February; and of Bagdad, terminus of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway, in March. Russians operating in Persia took Hamadan; and further north, in Turkish Armenia, Russians captured Van. In the Holy Land the British advance has carried them nearly to Gaza. Their objective is Jerusalem.

Except for submarine operations, naval writers have found little to engage their attention during the past year. U-boats destroyed an estimated gross tonnage of more than 4,000,000 during the year.

Cities from Bagdad to London have been subjected to air raids, notable attacks being those by German Zeppelins and airplanes on London. In four attacks on England in May, June and July, 287 persons were killed and 837 injured.

The Prophet Without Honor.

Although Mr. Thomas Hardy, the famous English novelist, has lived for so long in Dorsetshire, among the very scenes that he has depicted so graphically in his books, he is of such a retiring and modest disposition that his literary fame is unknown to a number of the quiet country folk who live in his vicinity.

An enthusiastic admirer once visited Dorsetshire and approached an old lady whom he found sitting outside her cottage door.

"Mr. Hardy lives near here, doesn't he?" he inquired.

"Which Mr. Hardy?" asked the old woman.

"Why, Mr. Thomas Hardy, who writes books," replied the astonished pilgrim.

"Oh, I know naught about him," said the woman, "but there be a Hardy near by that rears grand pigs!"

THE MEANING OF CAMOUFLAGE

A WORD WHICH Baffles Most Civilians.

But Which Conveys Volumes to the Military Man and Covers a Multitude of Devices.

If there is one word more baffling than another in the war lingo, that word is "camouflage." Probably the answers to the question, "What does camouflage mean?" would be as varied as the answers. But the word—pronounced "kom-oo-fah-zhe"—conveys volumes to the military man.

Camouflage means primarily making something look like nothing. It means generally the art of fooling the enemy's eyes.

The moving pictures of the British tanks in action shown recently in this country well exemplified the primary meaning of camouflage. The crawling land ships were covered with streaks and patches of varicolored paint, reproducing light and shadow, to disguise them from the German airmen or artillery observers. Newspaper readers, seeing pictures of heavy guns covered by branches, behold an example of camouflage.

Another trick of camouflage is familiar to readers of history by the name of Quaker guns. On all the fronts of the world war the armies erect dummy guns made of tree trunks, as in the American Civil War in 1861, to draw the enemy's fire. But now the camouflage experts have added the modern frill of simulating a flash and cloud of smoke for the dummy gun by touching off a charge of loose powder.

Most Ancient Example.

The digging of false trenches that the hostile airmen may spot them and signal his battery to waste time and shells on an empty ditch is camouflage.

When snipers crawl into No Man's Land with grass in their caps and when raiding parties go out at night with faces and hands blackened to make them as nearly invisible as may be their officers call it camouflage.

The British khaki, the color of earth and dust, is an example of the same elastic term; so are the German field gray and the French horizon blue.

But the greatest and perhaps the least known use of camouflage is to hide troops advancing in an attack in daylight. This is done by expelling great clouds of smoke of vapor from the trenches before the infantry go over the top. Generally the men wait until the cloud has settled over the enemy's trenches, confusing them and preventing their firing accurately at the attackers. Sometimes the attacking troops leave the trenches with the cloud and advance in its protection.

The varieties of camouflage are infinite. Probably the most ancient example is the wooden horse of Troy. Any little trick that makes the enemy see what does not exist, anything that makes him do something he ought not to do is camouflage. Its best Canadian synonym is "bluff."

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The Toronto College of Music re-opens Tuesday, September 4th. The excellent work done by this College under the direction of the distinguished master musician, Dr. Torrington, makes it an important factor in the musical education of Canada. A copy of the Calendar being mailed to any address sent in, gives full information of the College Course of Instruction and Examinations.

Not So Rich After All.

"Mamma," said small Henry, "I don't believe Solomon was half so rich as they say he was." "Why not?" queried his mother. "Because," replied the youthful student, "it says here 'and he slept with his fathers.' If he had been very rich I guess he would have had a bed of his own."

The route to victory is the farmer's root.

Change your food habits casually as you would change your shoes. Look around you and see the variety of foods that you never heard of or saw before. They are all good to eat, and catholicity of taste is the foe of speculators who corner staples.

The Doings of the Duffs.





DAIRY COWS' SUMMER RATION.

By Earl W. Gage.

One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows on the farm is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed, above that required for their physical maintenance, to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing. Successful feeding of dairy cows involves the provision of an abundance of palatable, nutritious feed at a minimum cost, and feeding this in such a way as to receive the largest milk production from the feed. One successful dairy farmer defines feeding for profit as liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow.

From the standpoint of economical milk production, a dairy cow should not be fed more than she will consume without gaining in weight. But there are times when it is desirable to make exceptions to this. Practically all heavy milk producers lose weight in the early part of their lactation period; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost, and the dairyman can well afford to liberally feed them, with the assurance that he will be repaid in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

Pasture is the natural feed for cows, and for average conditions, with ample pasture of good grasses, or legumes in good succulent condition, good production can be secured.

Experts advise us that grain should be fed to heavy-producing cows under all pasture conditions. Variations should be made to meet different conditions and individual cows. Grain-fed cows or pasture need not contain the same percentage of protein as for winter feeding. Pasture being an approximately balanced ration, the grain ration should have about the same proportion of protein to other nutrients. The following mixtures are suggested for supplementing pasture without other roughage:

Mixture No. 1. Ground oats, 100 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 10.3.

Mixture No. 2. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 25 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 12.7.

Mixture No. 3. Corn-and-cob meal, 250 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 100 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 15.5.

Mixture No. 4. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 50 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. digestible protein, 13.6.

To carry the dairy herd over a period of short pasture without falling off in milk, soiling crops are growing in favor. For this purpose, second-growth red clover, alfalfa, oats or peas are excellent. Corn is also available usually in August and September. What may be a disadvantage in the use of soiling crops is the extra labor required to cut and haul these crops from day to day, when field work is pressing hard.

The summer silo is gaining in favor in many sections. An acre of corn in the form of silage will provide succulent roughage for several cows for a season. During periods of drought, when both pastures and soiling crops fail, a silo filled with well-matured silage grown the year previous is most valuable.

In planning a summer silo, the farmer should keep in mind that its dimensions should be in relation to the number of cows fed daily. As a usual thing, under summer conditions, a cow will consume about twenty pounds of silage. Therefore, silage enough must be provided daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. On this basis, a summer silo for twenty cows should be eight feet in diameter; for thirty cows, ten feet; and for forty cows, twelve feet. As eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo for best results, a summer silo is most applicable for twenty or more cows.



In the management of the dairy cows it is very important that the milking be done at regular periods. That is at the same hour night and morning as nearly as possible. The more equally the twenty-four hours are divided in which the milking is done twice, the more uniform will be the quantity and the quality of the milk produced.

Do not expose calves to heat and flies, but during extreme heat keep them in a dark, cool place until four months old.

Free access to water and salt is essential for the best results in dairying. A belt of trees adjoining the pasture field in which cattle pasture is a real comfort to the animals in hot weather.

Spraying with some preparation to keep flies off cows is the price that must be paid for a normal milk flow from now on. Unchecked attacks by flies may easily reduce production twenty-five per cent.

We find that cows like our milking machine better than hand milking, especially young cows, says a writer in *Nor-West Farmer*. So far we have found only two cows that object to it seriously, and that only when it is placed on the left side. We have two cows that hold up their milk, but they do the same with a hand milker. Since we have been using the machine have not had a single sore-teat or udder. One man can milk from 30 to 35 cows in one and a half hours, do the stripping, feed his calves, and take the skim milk from the separator. The washing and care of the outfit would not average more than thirty minutes per day.

Individual records of each day's milk and the amount of butter produced will show up the questionable animals.

Wheat bran and ground oats have usually been considered to have approximately equal values in the dairy cow's ration, but the cost of oats as compared to the market value of bran has usually been prohibitive, so that oats have been much less widely used than bran.

Silage helps the dairyman supply his herd with succulence in winter as well as in summer. It helps to keep the cows healthy and productive in the winter when green feed is lacking and dairy prices are highest.

Inferior cows lower herd profits, but they can be detected by individual milk and butter records. Low yields mean small profits or more often actual losses.



Dusty feeding floors or sleeping quarters cause the pigs to cough much of the time. The floors should be swept or flushed off with water every day.

Take no chances with a sick hog. Act quickly. Get a veterinarian or a trained man immediately. Use the telephone or send to town at once. Only prompt action will stop hog cholera losses. Every hog saved will help win the war.

Feeding unpasteurized whey from the factory to calves or pigs is an excellent way to spread tuberculosis.

Breeding ewes require at least twelve square feet of floor space in the shed.

Skim milk and grain can be fed to much better advantage to hogs than to mongrel dairy calves.

Rape seeded at the last cultivation of corn will furnish abundant nitrogenous feed for hogs in fall.

The only way to improve the hog on the farm at the lowest cost is by using pure-bred males on well selected sows.

A pig that has been stunted in the early stages of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd.

The hog makes a mature product quicker than any four-legged animal, and in these strenuous times should be the mainstay in our efforts to increase meat supplies.



Egg eating is a habit frequently started by a broken egg in the nest.

To prevent: Have dark nests; keep nests clean, and avoid feeding egg shells. Change of pens will sometimes stop the habit.

Mark the pullets this fall so that you will know just how old your hens are. A leg band on the right leg one year and on the left leg the next will assist in culling the flock.

If your chicks are not doing well something is wrong. Look out for lice, and for worms in the intestines.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Supplement the regular feeds of the hens with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chicks will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough, for it will sour.

Chickens will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old fowl. There will also be less trouble from lice.

A growing chick will not thrive on short rations. If the right kind of food is fed, there is little danger of overfeeding, especially if given plenty of range.

It is not best to treat grain with formaldehyde if it is to be fed, but in case seed grain is left it may be fed with safety a few days after treatment, as the formaldehyde evaporates quickly.



Bed Time.

"Story time and bed time, kiddies!" called Aunt Barbara.

"Oh, Aunt Barbara," pleaded Bobby, "mayn't we stay out a little longer? It isn't very dark, you see, and we're having such fun playing tag with the fireflies."

"And the birds haven't gone to bed yet," added Bluebell.

"The baby birds are all tucked in," answered Aunt Barbara, with a laugh. "But they're in bed all the time," argued Bobby. "We mean those that go upstairs to bed, same as we do."

"Well," said Aunt Barbara, smiling, "it is certainly a beautiful evening; so you may have fifteen minutes more of it, if you like."

"Thank you, Aunt Barbara!" cried Bluebell, and off ran the children to make the most of their extra freedom.

"Birds don't go upstairs," mused Bluebell, as she skipped across the large grassy triangle in front of the old house in which she and Bobby were spending the summer with Aunt Barbara. "They just fly into the trees and cuddle up on a branch, don't they?"

"Oh, I suppose so," answered Bobby. "But what's that out in the road, Bluebell?"

"Where? Oh, that funny thing bobbing along by the edge of the grass?" returned Bluebell. "Why, why, it's a—a sort of a big little bird, I think!"

"It is a bird," declared Bobby, "and it's pretty big, but I don't believe it can fly. Maybe it's hurt in some way."

"No," objected Bluebell. "It doesn't act hurt. I guess it's young and its wings aren't very strong."

"Oh, that's too bad!" sympathized Bobby. "It will have to stay on the ground all night, and a cat or a weasel may catch it."

"Let's call Aunt Barbara," proposed Bluebell. "She'll put it in a basket and take it into the house where it will be safe."

"That might frighten it," said Bobby. "Let's watch it a minute."

"It's brown and long-looking," whispered Bluebell. "I wonder if it's a quail."

Bobby shook his head. "No, quails are fatter," he replied.

Along the road, in the twilight, bobbed the clumsy little creature until it reached the grass that bordered the roadside. It wriggled up on the grass and kept on to the foot of a tree.

"If we had a ladder, Aunt Barbara might put it up in the tree," said Bobby.

But, to the children's surprise, the little traveller did not wait for a ladder or for any help. Without any pause for thought it began to go straight up the tree trunk toward the leafy shelter above.

"Look! Look!" cried Bluebell; but Bobby was already looking with all his eyes.

With its tail for a prop and with a little lift to its wings the bird hatched along its strange stairway.

"Its wings are yellowish underneath," remarked Bobby. "I'm going to get Aunt Barbara."

"Aunt Barbara! Aunt Barbara!" he shouted at the side door. "There's a bird here going upstairs all by itself!"

Aunt Barbara hastened after Bobby. "It's a young flicker," she told the children. "He knows how to take care of himself, doesn't he?"

"And he goes upstairs to bed without having anyone call him," said Bobby, laughing, with a shy glance at Bluebell.

"And now we'll go, too," said Bluebell, and slipped her hand into that of her aunt.



Care of Horse's Hoofs.

The hoof is more exposed to wear and tear than any other portion of the horse's body. The hoofs correspond to the claws of other creatures. The outside is of hard, dense, compact, insensible horn in thin layers. The inner hoof is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, indicating sensitiveness.

If nails are directed wrongly in shoeing and penetrate this sensitive part of the horse's foot, they cause pain, inflammation and possibly lock-jaw and death.

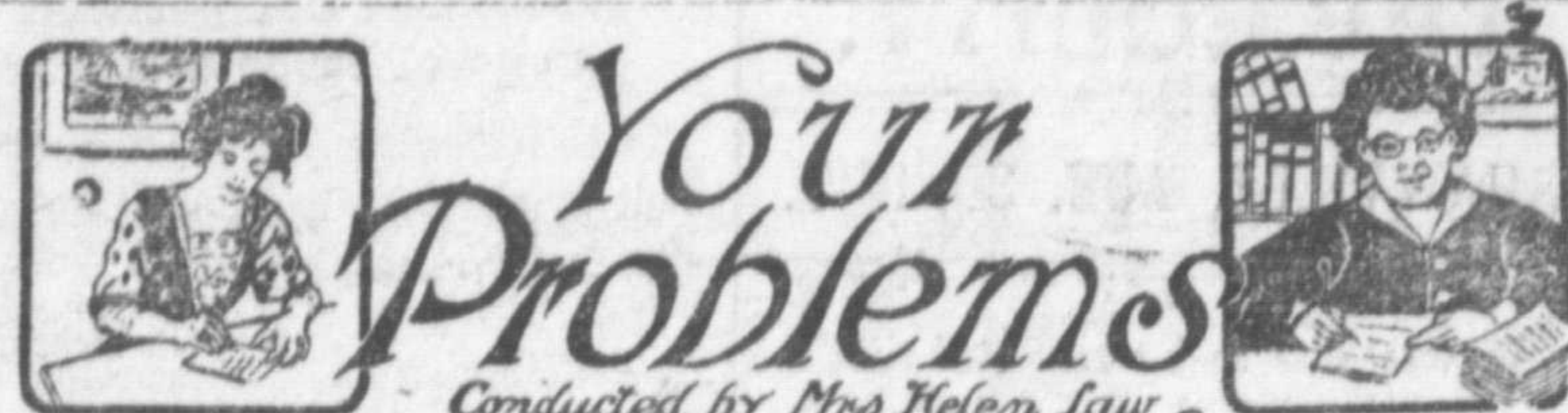
If the hoofs dry up or become brittle there are many remedies, but none better than nature. The dew is cooling and softening and will heal hoofs much better than bathing in hard water. Many horse owners laugh at the idea of nature taking care of the hoofs. They are wrong.

Travelling on hard, dry roads, standing on dry floors, bathing with hard water are all destructive to the hoof. If you must help nature it is beneficial to fill the hollow of the foot or the cavity of the shoe with one part tar oil and two parts whale oil, which will feed the hoof. A brittle hoof must have, in any case, food and the proper moisture.

The horse's hoof is made up of hidden springs, self-acting pulleys and cushions ever soft. These all have to be watched.

It is an exception to find an 8-year-old horse with a healthy set of hoofs. Nearly all are brittle, shelly-dished or the frogs are cut away or the heels are high and inelastic.

I've heard owners complain or blame the smith. But in the majority of cases it's the treatment the horses



Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Knitter:—Bright colored cretonne is perhaps the most popular material for a knitting-bag, though goods of all sorts from khaki to silk can be used. Cut a seven-inch circle of cardboard for the bottom and cover on both sides with plain sateen. Cut cretonne a yard and a quarter by 16 inches, seam up and join to the circle. Cover four or five-inch embroidery hoop with ribbon and to this attach a band one and one-half inches wide by eight long, sewing the lower end of the band across the seam of the bag near the bottom. This bag is roomy and can be easily closed by gathering up the top and slipping through the ring, and conveniently carried by slipping the band over the arm. It may be lined with plain sateen like the bottom. Khaki colored liner makes a serviceable bag.

B.H.:—It is very difficult to remove paint, but you might try turpentine or benzine.

B.B.:—The only safe and permanent cure for superfluous hair is treatment by electrolysis. This can be given only by an expert.

Housewife:—As you will notice in the splendid course in Domestic Science now appearing in the Household Department, there are five types or groups of foods:

1. Foods depended upon for mineral matter, vegetable acids and body-regulating substances, such as fruits and succulent vegetables.

2. Foods depended upon for protein, such as milk, eggs, meat and dried legumes.

3. Foods depended upon for starch, such as cereal breakfast foods, flours, meals and foods made from them.

4. Foods depended upon for sugar, such as sugar, molasses, syrups,

get in the stable that is to blame. The horses are left to stand all year around on a dry, hard floor or in the manure or be washed in hard water or driven barefooted on gravel roads. Overfeeding or anything that injures the horse's general health also affects the hoofs.

Detecting Stale Eggs.

Since stale eggs contain substances deleterious to the health, it is advantageous to test their condition before serving them as food.

Eggs purchased at the average city grocery store are in varying degrees of freshness, from those guaranteed to have been laid within twenty-four hours to those which have been in the hands of farmers and merchants for weeks and perhaps in cold storage for months.

It is a simple matter to test the age of an egg by holding it in front of a lighted candle in a dark room. The egg should be shielded from the flame by a cardboard or other material. In this a hole should be cut slightly smaller than the egg, against which hole the egg should be placed where the light may penetrate and reveal the position of the yolk and of the little air chamber which exists at the larger end. If an electric light is available, or a bright gas flame, these are, of course, much more effective in showing up the condition of the egg.

When an egg is fresh the air chamber is small and the yolk is visible in the middle of the shell. When an egg is advanced in age, the air space is increased in size, and the yolk sinks out of place, sometimes sticking to the side of the shell on which the egg has been lying.

At a still later stage in its deterioration, the egg shows one or more dis-

honey, jams, thick preserves, dried fruits, sweet cake and desserts.

5. Foods depended upon for fat, such as butter, cream, salad oil and other table fats, lard, suet and other cooking fats and oils, salt pork and bacon.

In order that the meals may supply all the needed nutritive elements, one must make sure that all groups are well represented; not necessarily at every meal, but when the family diet is considered day by day and week in and week out. Quantities should vary, particularly of the energy-yielding foods, for persons engaged in different pursuits necessitating different amounts of exercise. The heavier the work the more food is needed. In planning meals in accordance with the method here suggested, choose only a few dishes and make sure that the different groups are represented in the daily fare.

Foods in groups 1 and 3 are less expensive, as a rule, than those in group 2, and for this and other reasons should be used freely as the basis of the diet, with sufficient amounts of foods from groups 2, 4 and 5 to round out the meals. Remember that the materials used in cooking or served with foods (flour, eggs, milk, fat, sugar, etc.), add their food value to the diet. Remember, also, that it is not necessary to supply all the types of food at every meal, providing enough of each is supplied in the course of the day. For example, if the foods which are depended upon for nitrogen (meat, eggs, milk, etc.) are found in abundance at breakfast and dinner, it is not necessary to include them at supper or lunch, or if a person prefers a light breakfast he may leave out the nitrogen-rich food and perhaps some of the other foods in the morning and make up for it at the noon and evening meals.

Another method of testing an egg to find out whether or not it is a storage egg, and if so how long it has probably been held, is to place it in a 10 per cent. solution of salt at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg is absolutely fresh, it will sink. But if it is old, it will not do so, even if it is only a few days old. The age of the egg can be determined, to some extent, by the position at which it floats upon the water.

Must Make Up Shortage.

Canada and the United States must cut down their normal wheat consumption by 160,000,000 bushels to meet the needs of Great Britain and the Allies. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, estimates that to feed Great Britain, France, and the other Allies, and the men at the front, will require 1,105,000,000 bushels of wheat. This means at least 460,000,000 will have to be imported from Canada and the United States. There will be under normal consumption in these two countries only 300,000,000 bushels surplus for export, and so by special efforts of food conservation the people of United States and Canada will have to make up a shortage of 160,000,000 bushels.

The best way to help others is to help them to help themselves.

Fruit juices and stewed fruits are safest for small children.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH.

Young Man---
If you can't go to War
Go to College

LEARN to increase your earning capacity on the farm.
LEARN business methods.
LEARN how to produce better crops and better stock.
LEARN to grow good fruit, better poultry and the best of everything.

September to April at the College
April to September at Home.

Public school education is sufficient for admission.

College Opens September 21
Write for calendar giving particulars.

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D.
President.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, AUG. 30, 1917.

It was not to be expected that the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, recently returned to power by the French and foreign vote, would support a union government or a win-the-war movement.

Auguste Lemieux, a brother of former Postmaster-General Lemieux, and prospective Liberal candidate for Ottawa, is more candid than some of his leaders. He said recently at a public meeting in the Liberal interest that the main thing was to win the election.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, fears that shortage of food supplies will hinder the Allies in winning the war. "We must look calmly and fearlessly at the present situation. Unless there is greater thrift, economy and conservation of food, there will be a shortage of supplies to Great Britain and her Allies that will hinder her changes of winning the war," said Premier Hearst.

Embargo Placed on Canned Goods

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24.—In view of the abundance obtainable fresh from the garden and field, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, has decreed that the sale and consumption of canned goods must for the present cease.

He ordered that an embargo to come into effect on the above date, shall be placed on the sale of canned peas, corn, tomatoes, etc.

Such goods cannot now be sold by the retailers, nor be consumed in the household, and only in the case of mining and construction camps and dining cars are exemptions allowed to this order.

The resignation of Hon. Robert Rogers as Minister of Public Works was one of the chief developments of the political situation at Ottawa last week and it naturally evoked considerable interest in Parliamentary circles. Mr. Rogers, it is well known, was not particularly enamoured with the union government idea and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rejected the proposals to that end, made to him two months ago by Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rogers was of opinion that negotiations with the Opposition should cease, and the Government proceed to carry out plans of its own in respect of cabinet reconstruction and such other action as was considered advisable to meet the situation. The Premier, however, did not fall in with his late colleague's views, especially with regard to the formation of a union, or national administration, and so Mr. Rogers laid down the seals of office.

News from the seat of war during the past week indicates that fighting of the most severe character has taken place at different points along the western front, notably in the battle-scarred region of Verdun and also at the coal city of Lens the capture of which has been assigned to Canadian divisions, who are reported to be at close grips with the enemy and engaged in a desperate effort to drive him out of that important and strongly entrenched position. No doubt the losses on both sides will be heavy, so the people of Canada may be prepared for a heavy casualty list.

The greatest offensive in their share of the world conflict was being conducted by the Italian forces last week, also; and that it was meeting with signal success may be gathered from the report that ten villages had fallen into their hands together with much booty and over forty thousand prisoners.

On the other hand, the Russians are reported to be retiring before a new German offensive, launched in the Riga district, which seems to be the only point on the Russian front where there is much activity.

Ten-dollar War Certificate has been Issued.

A war savings certificate which will sell at \$8.60 and return to the purchaser \$10 at the end of three years will be placed on sale immediately at all banks and money order post offices in Canada, according to a recent announcement by Sir Thomas White.

Up to date \$10,000,000 has been made available for the purposes of the war through the sale of war savings certificates, over 140,000 certificates in the denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100 having been sold since last January.

During the past several months sales have ranged from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a week.

Government Competition to Control Price of Fish

The following announcement was made by the Canadian Food Controllers' office last Wednesday:

Hon. F. G. Macdormid, minister of Public Works for Ontario, acting in co-operation with the Food Controller, has adopted the following joint recommendations of the Fish Committee of the Food Controller's Office and the Executive Committee of the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee:

1.—That the Government open at once Lakes Nipigon and Nipissing for net fishing in order to increase the available supply of Ontario fish within the shortest possible time.

2.—That the fishing in those lakes be done by the Government itself, that the Government provide such refrigeration plants, storage warehouses and shipping facilities as may be required; that the price of fish be controlled from the water to the consumer.

3.—That the largest amount of fish possible, consistent with a continuous supply, be taken from these waters, and a hatchery established to provide for restocking.

4.—That the administration of this policy be placed under the control of a permanent non-political commission.

Our Autonomy Gone

Ottawa Journal: Wonders will never cease. For forty years Sir Wilfrid Laurier posed as the sentinel of Canadian autonomy. He talked it on the hustings ad nauseum, and he proclaimed it in Parliament without ceasing. It was the Ark of the Covenant of our liberties upon which no tyrant from Downing Street must lay unholy hands. But now comes Sir Wilfrid turned apostate, maintaining that we are not capable of shaping our own effort in this war, and should take our orders from England.

And the fun of it is that the French Canadian press, eastward a worshipper of the autonomy god, sends up an approving cheer. The newspapers which only a few weeks ago were lambasting Sir Robert Borden for taking conscription from England, who used to paint poor Winston Churchill as a modern George the Third just because he sent us a memorandum we had asked for on the navy—these same newspapers now want to be dictated to by the English. At least that is what they profess.

It was said of an English statesman that "he exhausted the capacity of change until beside him instability looked like constancy itself." Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mania for autonomy was about the only bit of consistency that clustered about his career. And now even that is gone.

Allies have taken 167,870 Prisoners since the Spring

London, August 25.—The British, French and Italians and Russians have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British War Department last evening.

The text of the British statement follows:

"The number of prisoners captured by the Entente Allies since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened with the battle of Arras, up to August 22, is:

"German war prisoners captured by British, 46,155; German war prisoners captured by French, 43,723; chiefly Austrian war prisoners captured by Italians, 40,681; chiefly Austrians captured by Russians, 37,221, total, 167,780.

"The total number of German war prisoners captured by us since the beginning of the war 1914-18.

"The total number of British prisoners including Indians, captured by the Germans is approximately 43,000, but exact information as to small captures made by the enemy in recent fighting cannot be given until the necessary information is received from Germany.

"The total number of prisoners captured by us in all the war theatres since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives, is 131,776.

"The total number of prisoners lost by us since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives, but including Indians, is approximately 56,500."

May be no Election till March

Last Thursday's Ottawa Journal says: "It has become apparent that the Opposition in Parliament has set out to obstruct the passage of the soldiers' vote bill. Liberals declare that the measure will not be allowed to go through in its present form except by the application of the closure. The technical objection taken is upon the clause which allows a soldier to name the constituency in which he will vote.

This makes it impossible for the House to dissolve within the next three weeks, which has been expected to be the outside limit of the session. The Dominion franchise bill has yet to be introduced, and it may be provocative of much debate. It is understood that the present intention of the Government is to extend the franchise to women, but how far the extension will go is still not finally decided. It is expected, however, that no exceptions will be made of the women of any of the provinces, although it has been suggested that the franchise should only be extended to the women of those provinces which have already granted them the provincial franchise.

All points to no election this year. Parliament may go on till it is automatically dissolved on October 7, the limit of its life, and it will take all of two months to prepare the lists for

those provinces which have none. An election around Christmas would not be at all probable, and it goes after Christmas it need not be expected before the month of March next year.

Members are chaffing over the prolongation of the session, but there is little prospect that they will get away from Ottawa before October."

ONE AGAINST SIXTY

HOW PTE. JOHN CHIPMAN KERR WON V.C.

A Graphic Story of the Heroic Act Performed by the Nova Scotia Boy, Who Was the Sixth Canadian to Win the Most Coveted British Military Decoration.

"A N authenticated story of one against sixty odd," is the story just allowed through the censor's hands of how John Chipman Kerr, Canada's sixth and latest V. C. hero, won his Victoria Cross.

Pte. Kerr, the son of a Canadian militia captain and born at Fox River, Nova Scotia, was transferred to a battalion at the front on June 8th, 1916, in the course of the reformation of the Canadian division, and on June 22nd the reorganized battalion went back into the line in the same position in Sanctuary Wood, where they had first suffered. On Sept. 15th they were sent to the chalk pits on the left of Courcellette.

Meantime, the attacking parties had advanced to the capture of Fabeck Graben, a difficult trench to take, as the men had to go forward in oblique fashion. The centre was taken, and Capt. Harstone rushed his company, Kerr amongst them, to fill the gap, and Fabeck Graben fell. But its taking was not complete. The enemy, in unknown strength, retained possession of a stretch of 200 yards, where he was sandwiched in between different portions of the Canadian force. His hold on this position was strengthened by the fact that he also held in great force Zollern Graben, which adjoined.

This disposition was fraught with great danger to both the opposing troops, neither of which knew the other's strength in men and munitions, but the enemy had the advantage of knowing every inch of the ground, concealed machine guns, and snipers' nests. Capt. Harstone decided on a bombing expedition to push the enemy from the trench, and he sent word to this effect to the brigadier through his battalion headquarters. The assault, however, had consumed all the bombs, and before the supply could be replenished night had set in.

Meanwhile, an elaborate plan to capture this particular portion of Fabeck Graben and also Zollern Graben was in course of preparation by the staff, but a brigade message gave Captain Harstone an allotted time in which to carry out the bombing expedition.

A squad of a dozen men was detailed under Corporal Patterson to execute this minor operation, and Pte. Kerr was selected for the post of first bayonet man. His duty as such was to precede the party, dispose of the enemy sentry in a manner which would not arouse the whole garrison, seek the latter's whereabouts, and advise the bombers of their target.

Kerr climbed the block, or boundary line, established in the Canadian trench, and made his way toward a similar obstruction erected by the enemy. The other men followed him. The German sentry was alert and hurled a bomb over the parapet. Kerr saw the missile hurtling towards him, and bent his right arm in front of his body the better to protect himself. It was a near call, for the bomb blew off the top of Kerr's forehead and wounded him in the side. Bombers of both sides then became busy, and neither could see the other nor the effect of their missiles.

Regardless of his wounds and of the enemy, Kerr scrambled to the top of the battered parapet. Here he obtained a full view of the enemy. The small attacking party could easily have been overcome by the number of Germans that crowded the trench, but this did not enter into Kerr's calculations.

He had only two bombs with him, and after making excellent use of them he opened fire with his rifle. This, however, had become clogged with mud and jammed. With his bombs expended and his rifle useless he remained at the top of the trench directing the aim of his bombers. Then he seized the rifle of the second bayonet man to make reprisals for his own hurt. He seemed to bear a charmed life, as, though he was in full view, the wild aim of the Germans passed him by.

Under continuous pressure the enemy retired, and as soon as they had rounded the first bay, which hid them from sight, Kerr jumped into the trench and grimly followed. The place was thick with dead and dying Germans. Prepared for German treachery, Kerr rounded the first bay without incident, holding his bayonet fixed. They had retired to the other extremity of the trench.

Kerr discovered this when on rounding the third bay of the trench he came face-to-face with a heavily-built German, who at sight of the bayonet instantly threw up both hands. There stood the wounded Canadian facing, not this one man, but sixty others behind him, in a trench amply provided with ammunition and weapons. He smiled with amusement when one among the sixty waved a white rag at him.

Kerr signalled to the Germans with his rifle to climb over the parapet, at the same time calling to his comrades to hurry along as he was in touch with the enemy. The attack-

ing party now numbered only nine, one having been killed and three others in addition to Kerr wounded.

When the other eight Canadians came on the scene the opposing forces were roughly seven to one in favor of the enemy. Zollern Graben was close at hand, and the Germans had a plentiful stock of munitions, including a machine gun, yet they refused to make one last bid for their freedom.

Instead, they followed the pointed instructions of their captor and made their submissive way down a communication trench into captivity.

While Pte. Kerr proceeded to the dressing station, hence to the base and across the channel to England, oblivious of the fact that he had been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Pte. Kerr is described as a typical specimen of the best Canadian manhood—over six feet tall in his socks and an open air advocate. When war came he was homesteading at Spirit River, Alta., and as there were no recruiting sergeants there he, with a dozen other ranchers, walked in fifty miles to the railway and booked passage for the 300-mile trip to Edmonton. Here they enlisted, reaching England in April, 1916.

WANTS LUMBER BUSINESS.

Good Results From Campaign in British Columbia.

British Columbia is making a bold bid for Ontario and Eastern Canadian lumber business, and the chances are that Douglas fir will oust southern pine from his place in the "affection" of eastern Canadian architects and writers of building specifications.

After a cursory investigation of the lumber market, an energetic campaign was decided upon. A lumber commissioner was appointed and located in Toronto. The duty of this official is to confer with architects, engineers, and users of wood in general—not particularly for the lumber trade—to woo them away from their southern instincts, and develop a liking for the British Columbia output.

Many good results have accrued. The British Columbia lumber commissioner in Toronto has in many instances been able to assure users of lumber in this Province of the efficacy of Douglas fir, which, heretofore, so it is claimed, has been more or less discriminated against in the city by-laws.

One report states that: "It was found that city by-laws, where they existed, uniformly gave preference to southern pine. For instance, Toronto allowed a fibre stress for Douglas fir of only 1,200 lb. per square inch, as against 1,600 lb. for southern pine, which meant that the southern pine had a 25 per cent. advantage over Douglas fir. After repeated and persistent endeavor Toronto now admits Douglas fir and southern pine on an even basis. This is particularly important, because in Ontario the standard for Toronto is usually followed by other cities and municipalities."

It is now claimed that the fact that shipments east from British Columbia have doubled during the past year, the policy of establishing the office in Toronto has been vindicated.

On the Peace River.

We launched our craft necessity, placed our belongings, well tied up in the balloon-silk tent, upon it, and, after I had taken two pictures, pushed off into the current. In our hurry we left one of our bags of dried meat which we had lugged so far, lying upon the beach—to the great joy, no doubt, of some lynx, coyote, or bear.

The ride that followed was decidedly the most exhilarating it has ever been my good fortune to enjoy. We were almost immediately in rough water, and, past the first bend, we were caught by a whirlpool that spun us wildly about in a way that reminded me of the ditty:

"Swing me around again, Willie, Don't let my feet touch the ground!"

By dint of desperate poling we got into the current again and went careering madly along between the steep rock walls. In some places we were able to find pole bottom and keep our craft reasonably straight; where the poles would not reach we used some rude sweeps that we had made by nailing blocks of wood to short poles. Our great concern, of course, was not to hit a rock, of which there were many, for we knew that the raft was too frail to stand much pounding and would easily go to pieces. Our plight in case it had done so would not have been enviable, for even this high up the Finlay is a big river, there were few landing places, and Joe, though an old riverman, could not swim.

Luckily the water was wonderfully clear, so that we could see dangers remarkably well; in fact, it was so clear that repeatedly we thought ourselves in danger from rocks that really lay far below the surface. We could only travel as fast as the current, but that carried us along at racing speed, and as we swept over the clear depths we again felt, as on Crooked River, the sensation of flying. The play of light on the gorgeously colored boulders which formed the bottom added greatly to the pleasure and novelty of the ride. From "On the Headwaters of Peace River," by Paul L. Haworth, in Scribner.

High Cost of Artillery.

Always a costly arm, field artillery is more so now than ever, due to the complicated engines it uses. The equipment alone, exclusive of men and horses, for the artillery of a corps in our army reaches a cost of more than \$12,000,000, its visible supply of ammunition twice that amount. For an army of a million men the cost is more than \$120,000,000, that of ammunition more than \$240,000,000.—Major E. D. Scott in National Service Magazine.

Shipbuilding in N. S.

The S.S. War Wasp, the first steel ocean-going steamer built in Nova Scotia, was successfully launched recently by the Nova Scotia Steel Company. Work on this vessel was commenced in October last. The boat has a carrying capacity of about 2,000 tons, a displacement when loaded of 2,870 tons and a speed of eleven knots per hour. The dimensions are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, 220 feet; moulded depth, 20 feet, and beam, 35 feet.

The War Wasp has been sold to the British Government. A second vessel, about 25 per cent. larger, is under construction, and a third vessel will occupy the berth vacated by the War Wasp.

A Growing Industry.

Canada now has a total of 90 pulp and paper mills, many of which are large and of modern design. The export figures for the calendar year 1916 show that pulpwood, wood pulp, and paper produced have increased in value to nearly \$50,000,000, or about half of the total export value of forest products, with the exception of the small proportion of specially manufactured articles.

PARADISE OF ARTISTS.

Story of a Curious Incident That Happened in Japan.

William M. Chase, the American artist, used to tell in the course of a lecture on Japan the following story of an incident in which he figured in that oriental paradise of artists:

I was standing on a railway platform in Japan, waiting for a train and willing away my time by watching a particularly beautiful sunset.

Suddenly a freight train pulled in and, stopping in front of me, cut off my view. Being a good American and trained in a very proper respect for "business," I merely turned philosophically away and proceeded to look at something else. In a moment, however, the station master appeared at my side and inquired with the politest of bows if I had been enjoying the sunset.

I admitted that I had and smilingly accepted his apology for the intrusion of the train. Of course I recognized that trains were the first consideration in stations, I said.

Imagine my surprise, then, when the little Japanese shook his head firmly. "But no," he said, bowing even more deeply than before; "the train must not be allowed to obstruct the honorable artistic traveler's honorable aesthetic enjoyment"—or words to that effect. "I will cause it to withdraw."

And he actually did precisely that!—Exchange.

Hay In Church.

A curious custom has been observed from time immemorial at Old Weston, Huntingdonshire, in England. The church there is dedicated to St. Swithin, and on the Sunday most nearly approaching St. Swithin's day the edifice is strewn with new mown hay.

The tradition is that an old lady bequeathed a field for charitable purposes on condition that the tenant provided the hay to lessen the annoyance caused by the squeaking of the new shoes worn by the villagers on Feast Sunday. There are other explanations—one that it is an offering of the first fruits of the hay harvest, and another that it is a survival of the custom of strewing the church (when the floor was only beaten earth) with rushes.

Disease.

Diseases are not isolated affections of the single organs or groups of organs in which they manifest themselves—mumps, of the salivary glands; typhoid, of the bowels; consumption, of the lungs; nephritis, of the kidneys; eczema, of the skin, and so on—but are a failure of the body as a whole to carry on its functions, and the particular organs in which the symptoms appear are merely groups of cells that for specific reasons show the defect.

In the New York Medical Journal Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the famous specialist in nervous and mental diseases, says this conception of disease is as old as Hippocrates, but is "too frequently overlooked in an era of absorbing specialistic investigation."

Our Business in China.

You ought to see the American business representative in China. It would do your heart good. They are the younger set, clean cut, strong, alert, efficient. The first thing they do when they land in the heart of China is to run up the Stars and Stripes, and then they go out and find a buyer for their goods.

But the flag first, with them. The United States must get behind these missionaries of its commercial life, as it gets behind its religious missionaries. —Victor Murdock in Kansas City Star.

Shark Skin Leather.

The use of shark skins for leather is becoming a large industry, and many fishing sloops are now engaged in the business of catching sharks. This work is common in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. The shark has never been considered as anything more than an enemy of man, but the leather industries of the country are finding a good use for it.

Best Way to Get It.

If you want something you should pray for it as if you had no hope on earth and work for it as if you expected no help from heaven.—Elbert Hubbard.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
G. G. McDOWELL, W. E. N. HODGINS, W. M. Rec. Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.

EDWARD DALE, REG. HODGINS, W. M. Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.

H. N. HODGINS, REG. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. Com. Scribe.

Shingles for Sale.

A car-load of New Brunswick Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to H. T. ARGUE, Shawville, Que.

FOR SALE

30 acres of Hay, mostly clover.
R. W. HODGINS, Shawville.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - Last Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Monday,
of each month.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—

Shawville and District

TO SELL FOR

The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.

—O—O—O—

Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

—O—O—O—

Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON (Established 1837)

TORONTO ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, May to October, 1917.

Good going every Tuesday, May 8th to October 30th, 1917. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent Shawville.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries must count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

THE EQUITY,
A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.
Subscription, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.
Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.
Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.
Commercial advertising by the month
for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.
Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.
Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.
All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.
JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.
DENTAL.
DR. A. H. BEERS
SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGILL University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.
S. A. MACKAY
NOTARY PUBLIC
Shawville, --- Que.

A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &C.
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be at Shawville Wednesday
and Saturday of each week.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &C.

Office and Residence
Campbells Bay, Que.
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL
J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.
ADVOCATE
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.
Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, Etc.
191 MAIN ST., HULL
Will attend Courts and Business in the
District of Pontiac.

GEORGE E. MORENCY
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ALL KINDS OF
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.
Executed carefully to the satisfac-
tion of parties.
102 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.
Phone: Queen 5230.

GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

UNDERTAKING
and **EMBALMING**
W. J. HAYES
MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's)
All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St., Montreal.

Ladies' Apparel

Summer Wash Skirts

Summer Wash Skirts in good weight of white
repp. This season's styles with large pockets.

\$1.25, to clear at \$1.00

Middies

Girl's and Misses' Middies in plain white, or with
wide pink or blue stripes from 10 years up to size 38.

To clear at 20 p. c. discount.

Batiste Muslin

Three pieces of Batiste Muslin, white back-
ground with pink and gold flowers, or pink flowers with
small black stripe. Reg. 15c. per yd. to clear at 11c.

Children's Sox

In colors of pink, tan, sky. Sizes 4 to 5½
Per Pair 25c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

All ready for School Opening, with Scribblers,
Pens, Pencils, Ink, Erasers, Rubbers.

G. F. HODGINS CO. L'TD.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Movement May Result in Some Rad-
ical Action.

Canada is making definite plans
to provide farms for such of the re-
turned Dominion soldiers and sailors
as care to enter upon and cultivate
them. The same liberal offer will, it
is said, be extended to all discharged
soldiers and sailors of the British
army. To those trained in the meth-
ods of farming, and who will agree to
occupy the land and cultivate it, the
plan is to grant tracts of 160
acres each, and to make a cash loan
of \$2,000 at 5 per cent. annual inter-
est, for a term of years. The money
advanced, it is explained, is to be
used by the settlers in providing
stock and equipments, and in making
improvements upon the lands
granted.

In this comprehensive plan Canada
includes three progressive meas-
ures. Two of these are openly avow-
ed. They are to provide the defend-
ers of the Dominion and the Empire
with comfortable homes, where the
men will be contented and self-sus-
taining, and materially to increase
agricultural production in many sec-
tions of the country. The third pur-
pose, which will be more fully re-
vealed as the movement toward the
land progresses, will be to force upon
the market, at a reasonable price,
vast tracts of rich land, in the
prairie provinces, now held by non-
resident speculators. Even at the
outset the perplexing question is
asked by friends of the plan: Where,
in those sections in which farming
land can be put quickly and easily
under cultivation, can the necessary
acreage be found within reasonable
distance of the railroads? Men
familiar with conditions in the
prairie provinces are quoted as say-
ing that but little available land can
be found which will comply with
these specifications. There are, it is
said, upwards of 100,000,000 acres
of fertile land, in Manitoba, Saskat-
chewan, and Alberta, held by specu-
lators. This total is over three
times the total of the acreage of
Government land available for settle-
ment anywhere in the provinces
named, and the lands privately owned
are the more valuable, and are far
more accessible.

The people of Canada, it is safe to
say, will not be satisfied with any
plan which will compel the men who
have fought the battles of the Em-
pire to accept inferior land when
there are millions of fertile acres
lying idle, although more advantage-
ously situated. It would not be just
to force the returned soldiers to im-
prove remote tracts, thus enhancing
still further the values of the lands
held for speculation. Already, in the
Province of Alberta, agitation has
been begun toward forcing the Hud-
son's Bay Company either to take
little to large areas of reserve lands,
held in trust for it by the Dominion
Government, and thus make them
taxable, or, in lieu thereof, to have
the lands thrown open to homestead
entry. Millions of acres also are held
by German landlords, by railroad

companies, and by companies operat-
ing in the United States and Great
Britain. These vast holdings, be-
cause of the improvement of adja-
cent tracts privately owned, and be-
cause of the increased value of all
products of the land, are enhancing
in value every year. Those who hold
them for still higher prices see no
reason why they should make them
productive, and they evidently have
no intention of improving them
until compelled to do so by some
system of taxation which will operate
virtually as confiscation or ex-
propriation.

Wood From the West.

James White, assistant chairman
of the Canadian Conservation Com-
mission, recently paid a visit to Vic-
toria, B.C., and, after a tour of the
Pacific Coast provinces, stated that
he believed the pulpwood resources
were in the neighborhood of 250,-
000,000 cords. He said that the sit-
uation was, however, serious
throughout Canada, especially in the
Far East, where the extent of the
pulpwood had been grossly overesti-
mated. Cruisers in Eastern Canada
and the United States had, in some
cases, reported that there was
enough material to last fifty years.
Later investigation had proved that
about thirteen or fourteen years
would be nearer the limit. Mr.
White said that the result was that
America must now look to the West
for its supply of pulpwood. With
the East facing exhaustion, British
Columbia's pulp-making woods were
destined to meet a large part of con-
tinental requirements. Soon Canada
would be the world's greatest source
of pulp and paper. If regulated, the
forests of British Columbia could
continue to give six million cords of
pulpwood per annum for an almost
indefinite period.

Western Game Plentiful.

Game Warden O'Neal, of Vernon,
B.C., reports that during his recent
rips over the Okanagan district he
has found evidence that deer are
unusually plentiful this season, and
he same statement applies to black
and brown bears, which are numer-
ous in many parts of the district.
Perhaps owing to the fact that many
pre-emptors in the more thinly set-
tled sections are away on military
service the deer appear to be return-
ing to haunts that they had deserted
during the past few years. On the
other hand, the game warden says
that prairie chicken and grouse are
likely to be scarce this fall, as he has
seen few of these birds during his
ravel.

Chicago to Canadian Highlanders.

Brave sons of rugged Canada,
Of Scotia's matchless strain,
Since you have stood with sturdy
France
To stay the Teuton's wild advance;
Since you have dared to save the day,
Since you have died with death to
play
To hold this avalanche at bay,
How shall we honor you?
Is glowworm to the waving grass,
Is shadow to the mountain pass,
Is Mars lend lustre to the sun?
Is Nehus swell the Amazon?
—J. H. Ostrander, in Chicago Evening
Post.

GASOLINE HAZARDS

The Safety and the Danger of
This Widely Used Liquid.

DEADLY PERIL IN ITS VAPOR

When It Accumulates in a Closed Room
Its Explosive Power Is Tremendous,
but It Takes a Naked Flame or an
Electric Spark to Ignite It.

Gasoline is a wonderfully safe liquid
if handled properly, says William H.
Stewart, Jr., the automobile expert.
The real danger comes from the fact
that some people do not realize how
dangerous it is and others do not real-
ize how safe it is and so give way to
panic if any of it catches fire. A few
suggestions for handling it will go far
toward reducing the danger attendant
on its use.

Gasoline is a mixture of several liq-
uids obtained from crude petroleum by
distillation. It is water white in color
—that is, colorless except in large
masses, when it has a bluish tinge. It
boils at a temperature of 115 to 150
degrees F., giving off a heavy vapor,
which is quite colorless, although pos-
sessing a characteristic odor. As this
vapor may readily accumulate on the
floor of a closed room, it constitutes
one of the real dangers of gasoline.
All it needs is a flame to cause it to
spread destruction on all sides.

For the present note how safe gaso-
line really is. It cannot be set on fire
by the glowing end of a cigarette or
cigar, although if the cigarette paper
catches fire the gasoline will take fire
from that. This matter of safety may
easily be proved by pouring a small
quantity of gasoline into a tumbler and
putting the lighted end of a cigarette
into the vapor while puffing it vigor-
ously. Having satisfied yourself that
it will not ignite, dip the glowing end
into the gasoline, and it will be instan-
tly extinguished. Evidently the vapor
needs the intense heat of a naked flame
or the electric spark in order to ignite.

A popular error is to the effect that
gasoline is highly explosive, some im-
agining that it is only necessary to
touch a match to it in order to have it
explode like gunpowder. Nothing could
be further from the truth. Pour a
dram or two on the kitchen table and
set fire to it. It burns quietly with a
characteristic yellow flame and black
smoke. Even if heated in a closed
tank it will not explode if a vent is
provided. Of course water will ex-
plode if heated too much in a tank
without a vent, and so will gasoline.
The bursting of the tank is due to va-
por pressure and not to an explosion
such as is produced in an engine. But
the most unreasonable fear comes from
the idea of setting fire to a tank at the
filler opening. Most people in imagina-
tion see the tank torn to pieces and the
experimenter blown high in the air.
Nothing of the sort happens. The va-
por takes fire at the surface and burns
quietly without any demonstration of
any kind. This is only true, however,
in case the tank has been filled several
hours. A tank just emptied of gaso-
line or one freshly filled will give as
good an explosion as one could wish.
To see why a full tank does not ex-
plode pour a few ounces of gasoline
into a preserve jar. Shake it up and set
fire to the vapor at the top. No explo-
sion takes place because gasoline vapor
is not explosive except when mixed
with air in the right proportions.

Probably the greatest danger from
gasoline comes from the fact that the
vapor is very heavy and colorless.
Since it cannot be seen there is little
indication of its presence. It may ac-
cumulate at the bottom of a closed
room or on the floor of a garage until
some one drops a lighted match and
sets fire to it. When allowed to accu-
mulate in this manner its explosive
power is tremendous. I have seen the
wall of a brick building blown out as
the result of an accumulation of gaso-
line vapor in the cellar. A lighted
match caused the trouble.

It is evident, then, that care must
be taken to avoid such accumulation.
Keep the premises ventilated so that
the vapor will be dissipated as fast as
it is formed. Do not spill gasoline,
being especially careful while filling
tanks.—New York World.

Flies and Filth.

The fly is born in, lives and thrives
upon filth. If no filth is allowed to
accumulate in a house or its neigh-
borhood it will not be troubled by flies,
for they do not ordinarily stray far
from their breeding places and their
sources of food. In a thoroughly clean
neighborhood they cannot live in the
face of screens preventing their access
to food and to the absence of manure
heaps and other receptacles for filth in
which to deposit their eggs.

Waiting For the Chance.

Marks—My old aunt had not been
dead twenty-four hours when her par-
ot died too. Parks—The poor bird died
of grief, I suppose. Marks—No; poison.

Puffed Up.

Post—Thinks he's the whole thing.
Doesn't he? Parker—Well, I'd hardly
go as far as that, but he certainly con-
sidered himself a quorum.—Smart Set.

Ropes Made of Human Hair.
In building the Nishi Hongwanji
temple of Japan the heavy beams of
the roof were hoisted into place with
ropes made of human hair.

No one can have peace longer than
his neighbor pleases.—Dutch Proverb.

Pontiac School Fairs

A cordial invitation is extended to all
pupils and parents to the Pontiac
School Fairs, to be held as follows:

Clarendon and Shawville School Fair in Shaw-
ville Academy, Thursday, Sept. 6th.

Bristol School Fair in Town Hall at Maple Ridge,
Thursday, Sept. 7th.

Campbells Bay School Fair on Separate School
Grounds at Campbells Bay, Saturday Sept. 8.

C. H. HODGE, B. S. A.,
Macdonald College Demonstrator.

TAILORING

We have a large stock of Goods in latest colors

GRAY, BLUE,
and other very fashionable shades
Call and look them over.

Straw and Felt Hats, Rain Coats,
Sport and Work Shirts.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest
stock of Marble and Granite Monu-
ments ever placed before the public
of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending
purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order
elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

When you require Printing
call at

THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25
Oats, per bushel, 70c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.60.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 32c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 37c.
Wool, washed, 75c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c.

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quot-
ations:
Butter, in prints 40c to 42c
Butter in pails 35 to 40c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 45 to 47c
Potatoes per bag, \$2.25
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 24.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10.50 to \$1
Oats per bushel 73c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 86.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to
MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given to all
proprietors of real estate and resident
householders of this Municipality that
the Valuation Roll, made by order of
the School Commissioners of the Muni-
cipality, is deposited in my office, where
it may be examined by the interested
parties during thirty days from this no-
tice, during which time any ratepayer
interested may, in writing, complain of
such Roll which shall be taken into
consideration and homologated at a
meeting of the School Commissioners to
be held on Saturday 15th September, at
one o'clock, p. m.

Given at Shawville, this 15th day of
August, 1917.

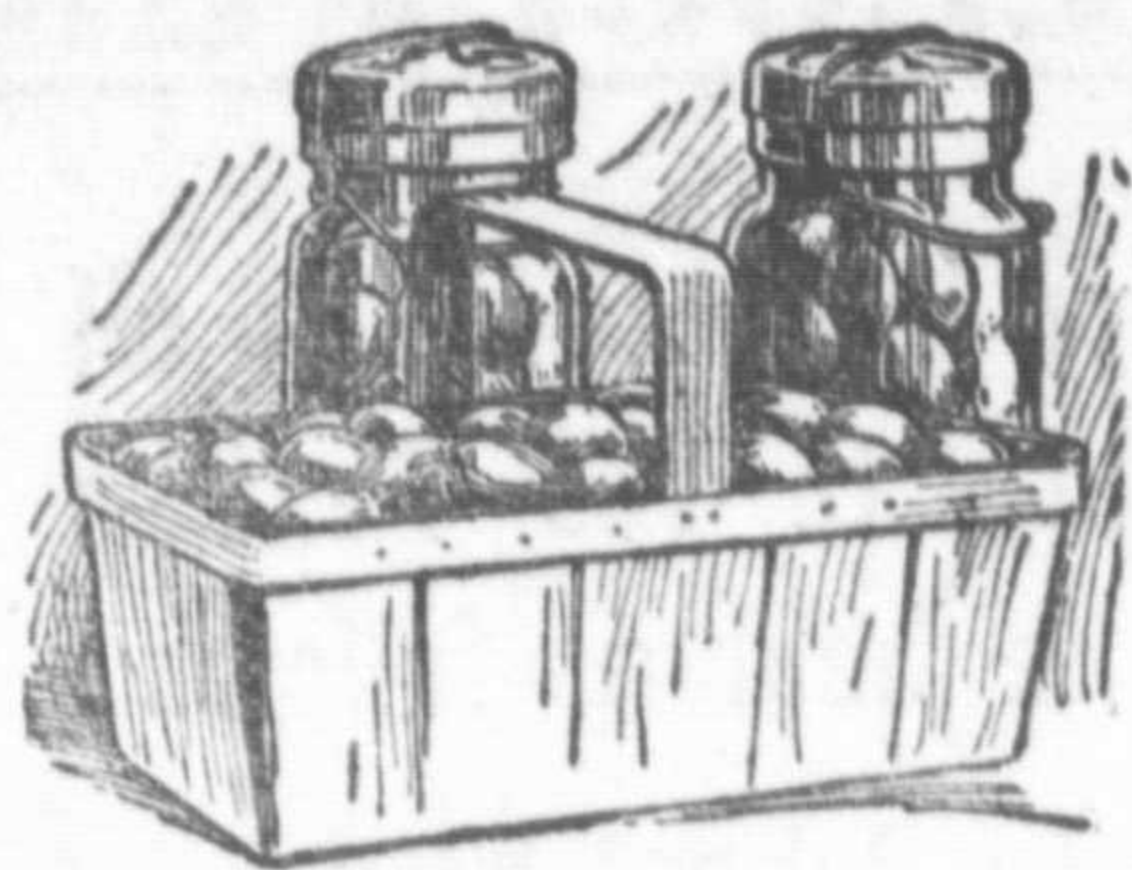
M. A. McKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good dairy farm, part of Lots 4 and
5, first Concession of Bristol, containing
300 acres—100 valuable bush.
Will sell 200 acres of above property.
For particulars apply to
G. T. DRUMMOND,
Bristol, Que.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED AYRESHIRE and OXFORDS.
Young stock of each breed. Apply to
ELWIN ARMSTRONG,
Green Lake Stock Farm.



Preserve all you can with

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

for the sake of economical and wholesome desserts.
10, 20 and 100-pound Sacks
2 and 5-pound Cartons
Write for free copies of our three new Cook Books—also sending us Red Ball Trade-mark.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal

Plums

have a spicy zest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit, and several excellent varieties are plentiful this year.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Curran
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

NINTH EPISODE

The Strange Discovery.

Pat's presence in the city was known to every member of the American Apaches through information she had flashed, by wireless, from the ship that brought her across the Atlantic. The "Queen of the Underworld," ruler of the Parisian Apaches, was to hold equal sway over the American band she had summoned to meet her.

The house she had taken as her temporary residence had been especially constructed for the American Apaches, and the first meeting of the clan had been appointed by Pat's wireless message. The day and hour was the same as that she had set for Kelly to call and redeem the string of pearls.

The Sphinx had called with the money, secured the pearls and had sent them by one of his men to Phillips, at his hotel. Then Kelly returned to the drawing room to learn, if he could, from Pat, the method by which she had smuggled the valuables ashore. But now the room was empty, and realizing that he was again baffled by the clever girl, Kelly returned to his hotel.

When the fireplace and mantle slid noiselessly aside, propelled by the secret force Pat had applied, the girl stepped from the drawing room into a dark passage. When the fireplace slid back into place, a smile of satisfaction made even more beautiful the face of the daring girl.

"He'll be back to see me in a moment—and I'd like to see his look of surprise," said Pat to herself, as she moved for a few feet along the dark passage. When her hand struck against the fastenings of a door in the wall she rapped with her fist three times upon the iron surface and then swung open the heavy castings.

Masked men, to the number of a score, in long black cloaks and cowls, stood around a table in the center of an otherwise unfurnished room. The

walls were blank and bare—all iron, worthy, in strength, of a fortress.

"Parisian Apaches send greetings by their Queen of the Underworld," was Pat's opening remark to the assembled men.

"The American Apaches make you their queen," was the laconic response of the spokesman for the crowd.

"Meetings here every day at high noon," said Pat. "We will assemble to-morrow."

Without further parley the men stood at silent salute while Pat withdrew from the assembly room the way she had entered.

Hardly had the queen of the American Apaches divested herself of the long cloak, the black tights and loose-fitting jacket completing her costume, when there was a knock at the drawing room door. Commanded to enter, the butler presented to Pat a business card on which was printed:

Robert Jackson—High-Speed Motors.

"Bring him in," said Pat.

Mr. Jackson appeared to be a fine type of American business man.

"My Paris representative has cabled me that you would arrive," said Mr. Jackson.

"I'm glad to see you," said Pat in most cordial greeting.

"My factory is building high-speed motors on war orders," Jackson resumed, "and I am extremely suspicious of treachery and the presence of spies. Your help is required."

Their further conference led to an agreement that Pat and some of her lieutenants should obtain employment in the Jackson factory.

At the meeting of the Apaches the next day, Pat delegated a few of her men to apply for work at the Jackson factory.

"If you find any spies trying to marry Jackson's 'war brides' let me know," said Pat, "and I will quickly tell you what to do."

Thus it came about that several new hands were hired at Jackson's factory. Pat disguised herself in overalls and cap, assuming an air of listlessness that was designed to



Pat Disguised Herself in Overalls and Cap.

throw off any suspicion that might be directed toward her.

One day Pat noticed a pretty girl, accompanied by a fine-looking young chap, enter Jackson's private office. Pat's curiosity led her to an investigation she was not employed to make.

The Apache queen lingered in the outer office until she could think up some trivial thing that would take her within earshot of the conversation. Jack Elliott, superintendent of the factory, coming suddenly upon the girl as she was listening, gave her the surprise of her life.

"Look here, kid," said Elliott gruffly, "I don't know what the old man has you around here for, but I'm sure it's not to listen in on his private conversations."

"There's a whole lot you don't know," said Pat.

When Pat got the opportunity she asked Jackson who his visitors were and was informed that the girl was Mary MacLean, his niece, and that Wallace Drew, the young man who had called with her, was paying court to the young lady.

"Well, I don't like Drew's looks, if you don't mind my saying so. And furthermore, I'm good to keep an eye on Elliott, your foreman. He may be all right, but I have my suspicions."



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson VIII. Proteins.

Proteins are the foods we depend upon for body building and repairing waste tissue. Eighteen per cent, of the human body is composed of protein. It is one of the most important of the kinds of foods because it contains nitrogen, a body builder.

The chief proteins are meat, eggs, milk, grains, peas, beans and lentils. The compounds of protein are divided into three classes, viz., albumens, gelatinoids, and extractives.

Albumen in its purest form is found in the white of an egg, in the form of a thick, white, viscous liquid. Albumen is present in the casein of milk, and in meat. It is in the form of gluten in wheat and cereals, and as legumin in beans, peas and lentils. It dissolves readily in cold water and coagulates upon the application of heat. The white of egg coagulates or thickens at a temperature of 150 degrees. Cooking beyond 165 degrees of heat will toughen the albumen, making it difficult to digest. For this reason all egg and egg mixtures should be cooked in a slow, even heat.

Gelatinoids form the second class of protein, compounds. Gelatin is found in the connective tissues, which are their leading constituent. It is also found in meat; tendons, cartilage and bone; and in all body tissues. They are a very important element in the body. The entire wall cells con-

tain large proportions of gelatin.

Extractives form the third class of proteins. This extract is the flavoring which is found in foods. Great care must be taken while cooking foods that nothing impairs this flavor or destroys its value as an important element of nourishment. Extracts are soluble in cold water.

Meats.

In preparing meats for food, two methods are employed.

First, where it is the object to extract all the nutriment of the meat into the liquid or broth, as in soups, meat tea, and broths. The meat is cut into small pieces, added to cold water, and brought slowly to boiling point. Then it is allowed to simmer at a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit. This method extracts all the nutriment from the meat.

Second, searing or coagulating the surface of the meat. The meat is placed in boiling water or steam for five or ten minutes and then processed at a simmering temperature. Or the surface of the meat is brought in contact with intense heat for the same purpose, coagulation, or searing the entire surface. It is then processed at a simmering temperature. This method preserves all the nutritious elements in the meat. The searing has the effect of preventing the loss of the meat juices.

Canning Recipes.

Beets.—Wash the beets and cook them until tender. Cold-dip and then remove the skins. Pack into sterilized jars. Fill the jars with boiling salt water. Place the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten them and then process for one and one-fourth hours in a hot water bath after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath and tighten the lids securely. Test for leaks and then store in a cool, dry place.

Greens.—Prepare and can as soon as you get them home. Sort and clean. Put in a colander; set colander over boiling water, and steam for 15 or 20 minutes. Remove. Plunge quickly into cold water. Cut in convenient lengths. Pack tight in jars and season to taste. Add hot water to fill crevices and a level teaspoon of salt to each quart jar. Place rubbers and tops in position and partially tighten. Place jars in kettle and boil gently for two hours. Remove from kettle. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test for leakage. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

Watermelon Preserve.—Cut the melon in quarters and remove the seeds and the pulp carefully. Save all the liquid. Cut the red meat in small blocks. Measure and place in a preserving kettle. To four pounds of the red pulp add juice of two lemons, juice of two oranges, two pounds of seedless raisins, juice of watermelon. Place in a preserving kettle and cook until thick, adding the following spices, tied in a piece of cheesecloth: two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half

teaspoonful of allspice. Place an asbestos mat under the preserving kettle to prevent scorching. Pour into glasses and seal as for jellies.

Seasonable Dishes.

Huckleberry Cornstarch.—Carefully look over one pint of huckleberries. Wash them well and then put them in a saucepan, adding two cupfuls of water. Cook until the berries are soft, then rub them through a fine sieve. Measure them and to three cupfuls of this mixture add two ounces or cornstarch. Mix well and bring to the boiling point. Cook for three minutes, stirring well. Then sweeten to taste, adding one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon or nutmeg. Put into custard cups and set aside to mold. Then place on the ice to chill. Rinse the custard cups with cold water before pouring in the custard.

To serve.—Unmold and garnish with stiffly beaten white of eggs.

Blackberry Slice.—Two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of shortening. Mix the dry ingredients and then rub in the shortening and then mix to a dough with three-quarters cupful of ice water. Roll one-quarter inch thick on a well-floured pastry board. Spread with one quart of prepared blackberries. Roll like a jelly roll. Place in a thickly greased and floured pan and bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Note.—Before putting the roll in the oven pour over it a mixture made as follows: One-half cupful of water, three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix well and then bake as directed.

The frequent visits Drew made to the factory, unaccompanied by Miss MacLean, further excited Pat's watchfulness. And as he invariably engaged in whispered conversation with Elliott on these occasions, Pat finally concluded that some unusual move should be made.

"If you could arrange to unexpectedly leave town on business—to be called suddenly to Europe, for instance—there would be a clear field for these plotters," Pat said, one day to her employer.

Jackson turned in his revolving chair, looked steadily at Pat and replied:

(To be continued.)

THE VIEWLESS AIR.

Properties of the Wonderful Fluid Which Forms Our Native Element.

"It's remarkable how many things we can do with air," says a scientist. "I can weigh it, I can carry it around in liquid form in a small bottle in my pocket. If we are taken out of the air ocean we die in a few minutes like a fish taken out of water. Few people realize how air affects everything they do. In one condition it is invigorating and gives a zest for hard work, mental or physical, while in another it leaves one depressed and incapacitated."

"Numerous important manufacturing processes are radically affected by the amount of moisture in the air or by its temperature. We communicate our thoughts by air. If there were a vacuum between you you couldn't hear a word I am saying."

"We don't see air and so unless it moves we forget about it. But we know that if it moves fast enough it can pick up a row of houses and carry them half a mile, perhaps—the cyclone. A wheel can be turned fast enough so that the motion of the air alone will cut into steel. Air in motion will drive a feather several inches into a tree. The friction of air against a meteor produces heat enough to melt iron. The guns of the future may shoot only air."

If Stomach Hurts Drink Hot Water

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bisulphated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words, a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and bisulphated magnesia instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

Since the outbreak of war South African mines have yielded £100,000,000 worth of gold.

GIRLS WANTED

To Learn Cloth Weaving. Will Be Taught and Paid Good Wages While Learning. Experienced Weavers Can Earn \$2.50 to \$3.00 Per Day

WRITE OR CALL

The BARRYMORE CLOTH CO.

1179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Dry Rot.
The Bishop of London is one of the most vigorous preachers among the bishops, and his sermons are never unduly long. Once he went to see a church in his diocese which was somewhat in need of repairs. Among other things the pulpit, which was an old one, wanted attention. "There is dry rot in it, your lordship," said the sexton, and then added: "It is a thing that often gets into pulpits." "It is, indeed," replied the bishop with a laugh, "and it often empties churches."

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

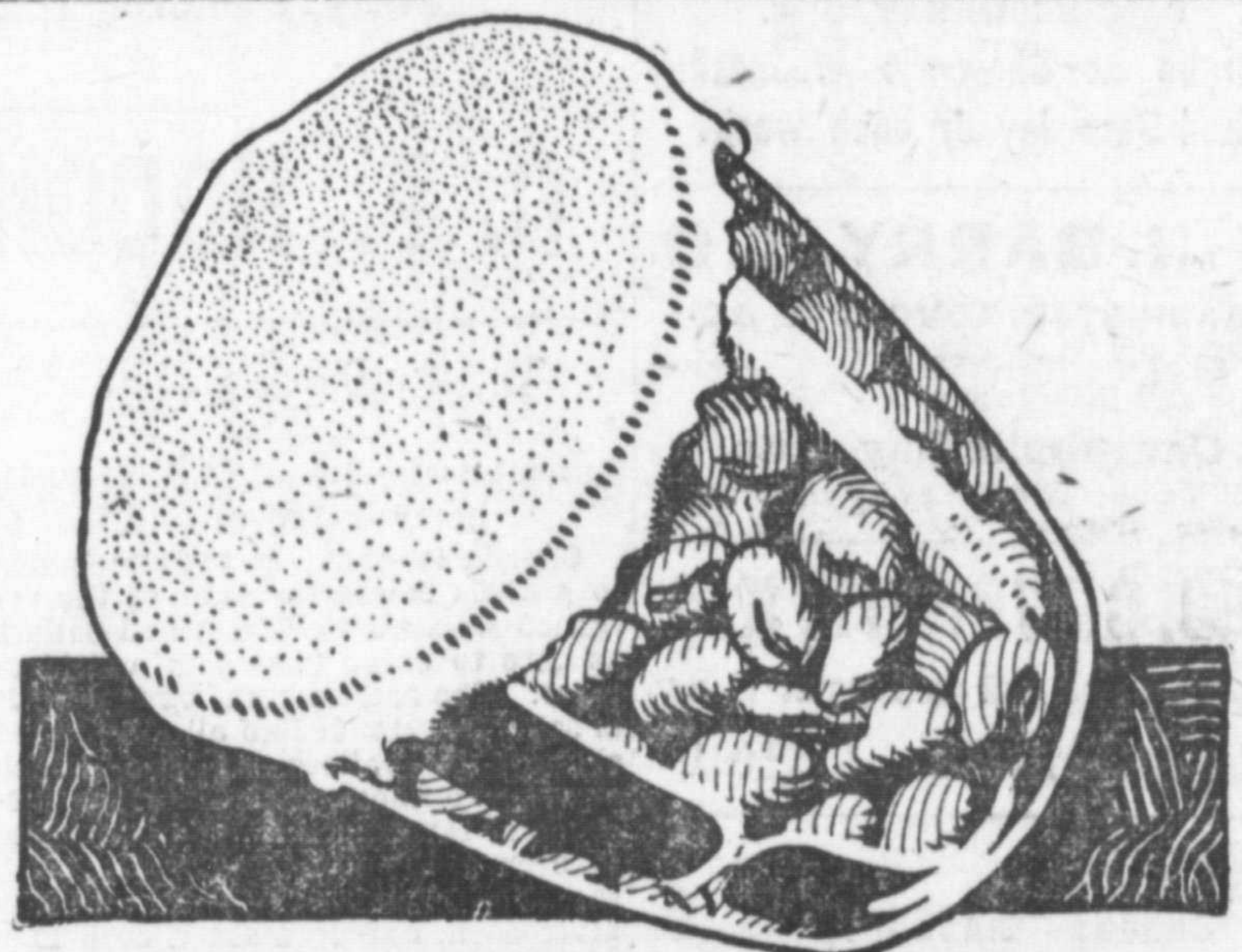
College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application. E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal

for
Mens, Women's and Children's Shoes

Looks Better
Lasts Longer
Easy to use
Best for Shoes

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.



THE SAFEST SEAL FOR PRESERVES

Is pure refined Parowax. It keeps the tumblers absolutely air-tight. Keeps the jellies free from mold and fermentation.

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

gives the best results with none of the trouble. All you have to do is pour melted Parowax over the tumbler tops and the preserves will keep indefinitely. Parowax is absolute insurance against fermentation of any sort.

FOR THE LAUNDRY.—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

At grocery, department and general stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
30, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

MURRAY-KAY Limited



TORONTO, ONT.

This cut represents, on a small scale, the cover of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue No. 22G, which will be ready for mailing early next month.

The fashion pages, with their fine half-tone illustrations of the latest styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs, Millinery, Footwear, etc., are of special interest to women.

The prices quoted are most reasonable and we prepay charges to your post office or station on every garment illustrated.

Write for a copy to-day.

MURRAY-KAY Limited.

17 to 31 King St. E.
TORONTO ONT.

Putting Pep and Punch
into the daily job during the hot days is a matter of physical and mental fitness—and this comes from foods that supply the greatest amount of real nutriment with the least tax upon the digestive organs. Cut out meat and potatoes and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with sliced bananas or other fruits and green vegetables. Strengthening and nourishing.



Made in Canada.

WESTERN CROP MUST BE SAVED

Insistent Call for Men From Prairie Wheat Fields.

The crop in Western Canada is rapidly approaching the harvest stage. In some places, indeed, cutting has commenced already. But the insistent call for harvest help will be general throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta within the next few days.

Save the crop! is the urgent appeal from the leaders in all the Allied countries. In Canada, the young men of adventurous tendencies in the towns and villages of Ontario, who have been unable to go to the trenches, will be contributing a very real service to the cause by helping grain growers of the Prairie Provinces gather the wheat upon which so much of the success of war operations depends.

The rates to the west are low, and the wages, because of the high level of the price of wheat, are certain to be good, if not high. Moreover, there is always the possibility that the harvester, "doing his bit," may locate a farm in the west and settle permanently there.

To many young men and those more mature, in every small town in Ontario, including our own, this appears as a great opportunity to serve the country in a practical way. A pleasant, long-distance train journey, and a visit to the invigorating west, are added attractions. But the crop must be saved!

LONDON JEWS FACE RACE WAR.

Russian Element Refuse to Enlist There or Return to Native Land.

There is a race war developing in East London that promises to become bitter, says an English correspondent. The east side of the world's largest city is thickly populated with Russian Jews, who have refused either to join England's army or return to Petrograd for service there. They are in bad repute with the Londoners and the ill feeling has lately taken a menacing turn.

Since the publication of the agreement entered into by the British and Russian Governments the demands for a cleanup of the Russian Jews in London has grown tremendously. The Governments have decided that all Englishmen in Russia and all Russians in England shall have the choice of joining the army of their adopted country or returning to their native land. While the measure is aimed mostly at Russians in English territory it will also affect a goodly number of Britishers who have been sojourning in Eastern countries.

The Jews in England have nevertheless responded well to the call to arms and many decorations have been won by men of Hebraic origin. Yet



A Call to Your Grocer

will bring a package of

Grape-Nuts

A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"

Made in Canada

the Russian Jews have continued their businesses in East London despite all efforts to put them into khaki. The people are beginning to threaten them. Men who formerly had small shops in that quarter but who have joined the army can hardly be expected to accept without protest the greediness with which the Jews pick up their former trade. Now that the authorities have the power to call up the shirkers they will have to act promptly to avoid demonstrations.

The issue has been put squarely to the Jews, but they are waiting until they are forced to make a decision.

The war has brought them abundant prosperity, but they don't intend to acknowledge their obligations to the community that has been kind to them.

A trip through the East End to-day is enough to convince any one that the English are looking for speedy action. The Russian Jews can expect no further consideration from a Government that has been more than lenient with them, and judging from the sentiment now they know their days in England are numbered. It will either be khaki or a ticket to Petrograd.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroys the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Hall of Heroes.

In the great War Museum which the British Government are establishing shortly there is to be a permanent record on tablets of bronze of every man and woman killed in the war or in munition works. It will be a national memorial of Heroes of the Great War. There will also be models of every war worker from the Red-Cross nurse to the bus conductress.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Games at the Front.

"Somewhere in France" men are playing hard these days.

Behind the lines they are boxing, wrestling, playing ball, competing with each other in all sorts of athletic exercises, squad against squad, company against company, regiment against regiment, brigade against brigade and division against division. It has been found that these games, in which the competitive spirit is aroused among the soldiers and in which their physical energies are taxed to the uttermost, are of great influence in keeping the men sane and balanced behind the lines. The games are started as soon as the soldiers come back from the firing line, when nerves are most in need of steadying and it is necessary to direct the minds of the soldiers into new channels as quickly as possible.

Bethmann-Hollweg's Dress Suit.

After Bethmann-Hollweg was in London some years ago he presented his dress suit to the head waiter of the hotel where he had been staying. When Bethmann-Hollweg was leaving London his valet forgot to pack up his master's dress suit; subsequently the valet wrote to the manager of the hotel in London where the German Chancellor had been staying to say the suit might be given to the head waiter. That individual, however, although he was a German, never wore it. It was too old a suit to please him and he sold it to a second-hand clothes shop for four shillings.

Cheese is one of the most concentrated forms of nitrogenous food and admirably supports even the hardest labor in the open air.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

CONVALESCENT.

I'm home again in England!
Across the dappled plains
I see the sweep of Severn,
And hear the elfin strains
Of yellow-breast and golden-crest
That cheer the Cotswold lanes.

I'm home again in England!
Oh, here my languid feet
Take courage from the heather
And here my heart's made sweet
By laughing rills and water-mills
That grind the English wheat.

I'm home again in England!
Home for a little span
From traffic in the desert
With death's rude caravan—
Strong land that made my sirens obeyed
Heal now an Englishman.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Urgent Case.

Violently the loving wife shook her husband's shoulder.
"Wake up, George," she said. "The doctor has just sent your sleeping draught."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The British Board of Agriculture has placed some six hundred farm tractors at work in the United Kingdom. Over eight hundred plows for use with these tractors have also been purchased.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Lightning is a great sanitary agent; it produces nitric-acid in the air, which destroys putrid exhalations from the earth.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!
No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

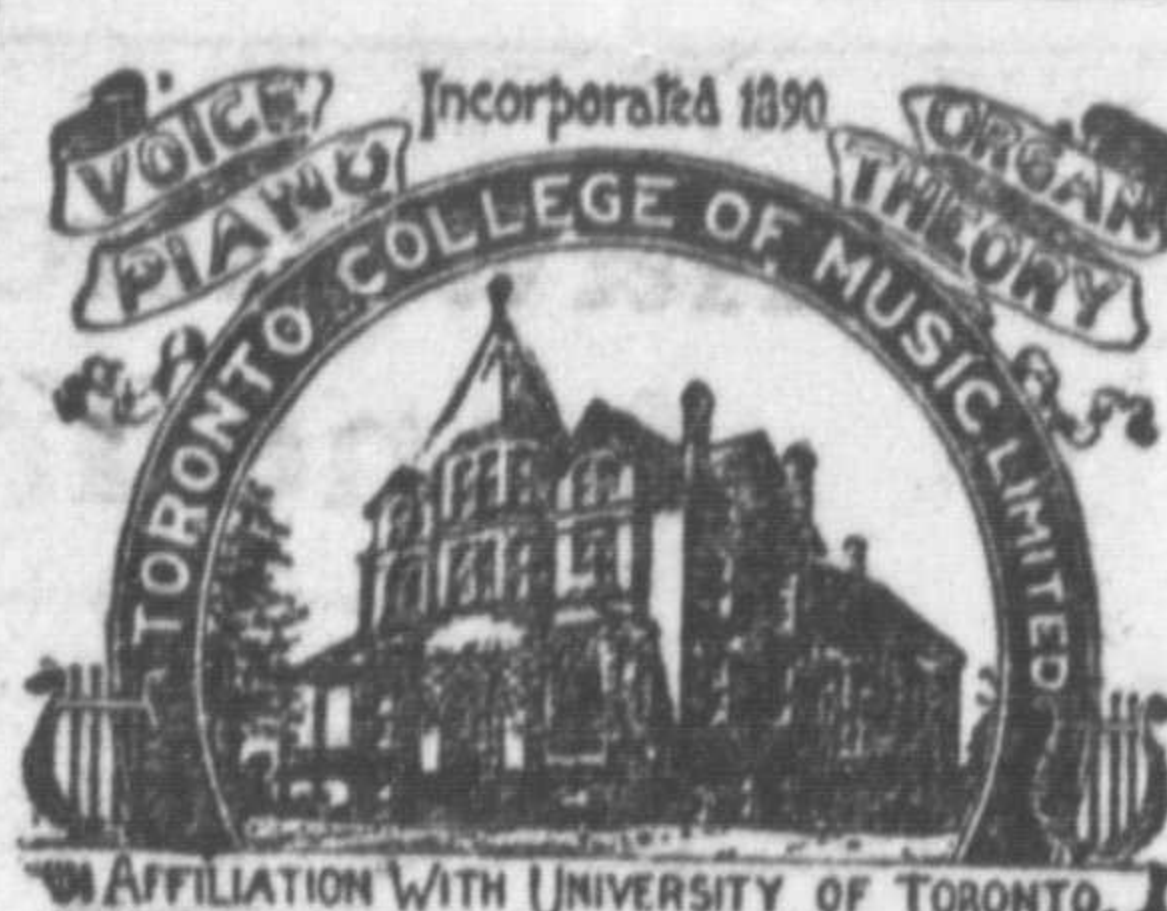
Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



Has Seen Eyesight Improve from 75 to 100% in a Remarkably Short Time.
Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear eyeglasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using Bon-Opto: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eyestrain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the guttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.



DR. F. H. TORRINGTON,
Musical Director
COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPT. 4
Send for Illustrated Calendar

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

Hun Newspapers Boast Love of Great English Dramatist.

German newspapers announce with considerable pride that, despite all the bitterness of the war, the plays of Shakespeare receive first place in the theatres of Germany. Despite the fact that England has barred Wagner's music and France has torn German paintings from the walls of the Louvre and Italy has desecrated the Goethe Memorial, Germany looks upon art as sacred and in its cities are heard the works of Gounod, Bizet, Moliere, Puccini and Verdi; also George Bernard Shaw and Leo Tolstoi.

Of 294 performances given in the Frankfurt theatre, 1916-1917, fifty-five were devoted to the works of Shakespeare, only thirteen to Schiller and twelve to Goethe. In Frankfurt, Shakespeare is revered even more than Goethe, and throughout Germany during this war Shakespeare's plays are produced in larger numbers even than in England.

The German newspapers explain that in art no nationality is taken into account. Shakespeare is regarded in Germany not as an Englishman, but as one of the world's greatest poets and dramatists. Germans look upon Shakespeare almost as their own flesh and blood, they declare.

GET RID OF Pimples



Quickly, Easily and Cheaply by Using **Cuticura**

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all skin and scalp troubles, as well as for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably In a Week's Time In Many Instances.



Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/30 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/2000 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Biepharitis Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Judkins says: "While house surgeon at a New England Eye and Ear Infirmary and during many years in general dispensary practice, I found oculists too prone to operate and oculists too willing to prescribe glasses, and both inclined to neglect the strengthening and developing of the eyesight. The success of Bon-Opto in strengthening the eyesight will soon make eyeglasses old-fashioned. The Director of Medical Inspection of Boston Schools in a report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,016 pupils out of 8,176 examined need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon-Opto is hastening the eyeglassless age in bespectacled Boston."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ocular diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to the operation I prescribed Bon-Opto and in twenty-four hours the secretion had lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your treatment. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. By cleansing the lids of secretions and setting at a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is rendered more acute, hence the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Connor says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from the protracted microscopic research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have not made any glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have



"Bon-Opto Is Hastening the Eyeglassless Age in Bespectacled Boston."

also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or faulty glasses. Bon-Opto is a tonic in case of weak, watery, itching, smarting, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dusting wind. It is one of the very few preparations for eye troubles that can be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family. Bon-Opto is a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an eye preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by A. Tamblin and J. Nelson & Co., Toronto.

Why Cherries Are Ruddy.

It was the theory of Darwin that nature made cherries beautiful to the eye for a definite purpose. Red, he said, was the most prominent and attractive color. Cherries turned to that hue in order to attract birds. Birds, noting the brilliant globules, tasted them, found them to their liking, told other birds and consumed the crop, swallowing seeds and all. In this way the cherry stones were carried far and wide over the country and dropped where they might grow into other cherry trees.

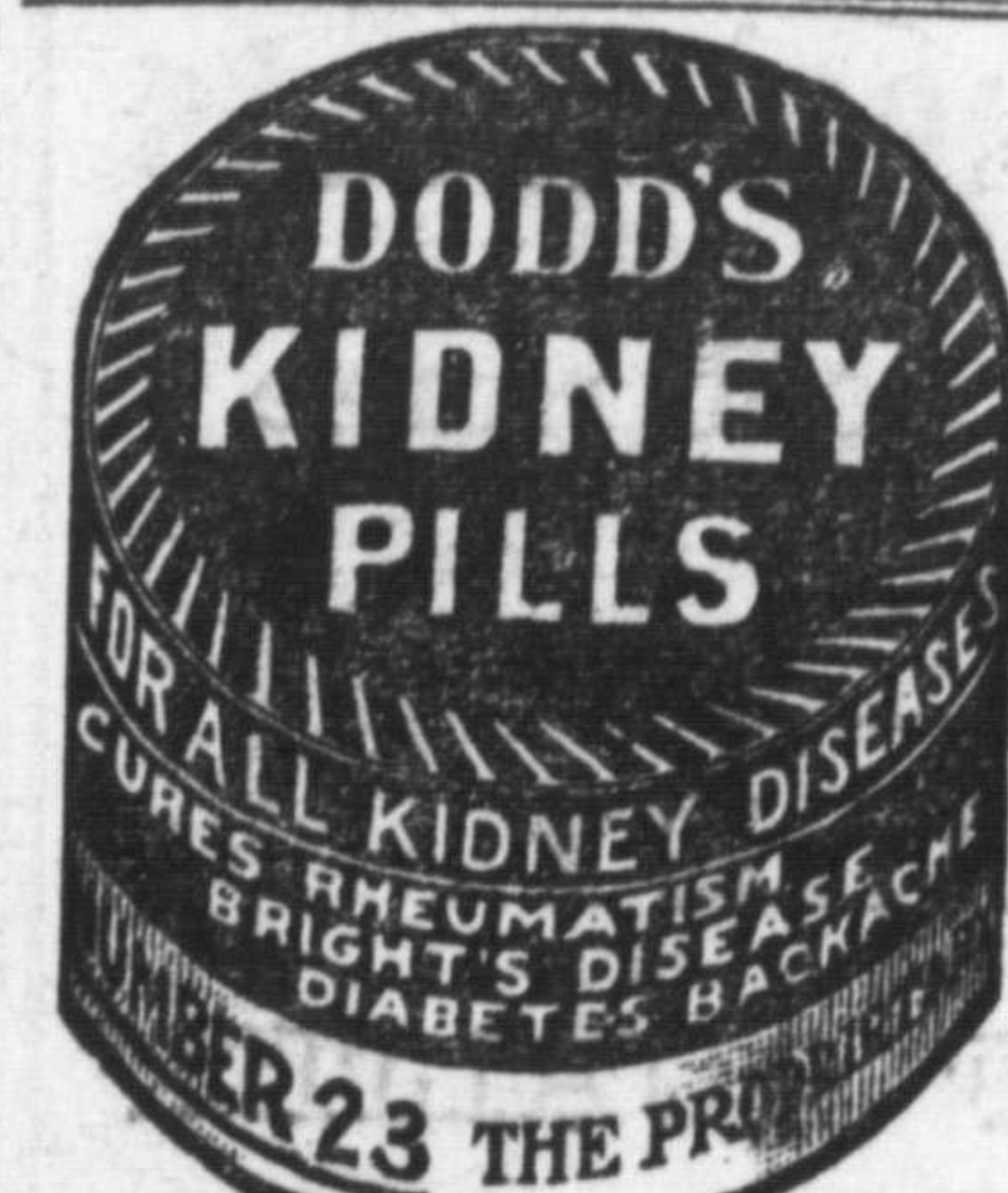
Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ireland has a breed of cattle that seldom grows more than three feet high and thrives on the poorest of pasturage, yet the cows yield large quantities of milk daily.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canada's Waste.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, calculates that food wasted in the garbage pails of Canada each year through carelessness and lack of kitchen economy amounts to \$56,000,000 per year, or about \$7 per head of population.



Nuxated Iron Makes Strong, Vigorous, Iron Men and Beautiful Healthy Rosy Cheeked Women

Dr. Howard James, late of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York and formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, says:

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. A patient of mine remarked to me (after having been on a six weeks' course of Nuxated Iron), 'Doc, that there stuff is like magic.'"

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. From my own experience with Nuxated Iron, I feel it is



Go! That there stuff (Nuxated Iron) acts like magic. It certainly puts the ginger of youth into a man such a valuable remedy that it should be kept in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country."

Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. James, is for sale by all good druggists on an absolute guarantee of success and satisfaction, or your money refunded.



To lessen the labor of cotton pickers a Virginian has invented a low wheeled truck on which a person can sit close to the plants and push himself along, the vehicle also holding a bag to receive the cotton and an umbrella for shade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 M free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for manhood, the antiseptic liniment for Boils, Brucias, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, D. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

A New One

The Hartt Shoe for Men

It is Canada's best production. Try a pair next time and enjoy the comforts of a perfectly fitting shoe.

Children's School Boots

We have a very good range at popular prices.

P. E. SMILEY.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Local and District.

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist

Last week the editor received a short personal letter from Corpl H. A. Smiley (Hiram), dated France, July 30, in which he sends best regards to all old friends. Hiram, is back at the front after having had a turn in hospital in England with "trench feet." He speaks of soldiering "as a great old life," and adds that he ONLY weighs about 170, and is as hard as steel. Doubtless Hiram has had lots of opportunity to put his fighting powers to the test since the letter was written, as the Canucks have been doing things since that date.

There was a large attendance at the garden social at Mr. W. H. Maitland's on Friday evening last, and, with favorable weather the evening was pleasantly spent, in participating in the varied enjoyments provided, including a good supper and an attractive program, in which local talent was implemented by the Shawville Presbyterian Ladies' Quartette, and Rev. Mr. Brown and daughter, who rendered several pleasing selections, including violin selections by the gentleman named.

Some of the boys, it is reported, did not conform as strictly to the rules of decorum as was due to the occasion, and in doing so they only reflected discredit upon themselves. People who can't behave themselves at functions of this kind should stay away and not mar the enjoyment of others.

He Knows.

"From my herd of eighteen cows I sold four hundred and twelve dollars worth of cream in June. I think I am doing very well"—writes a farmer when applying to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for a further supply of daily milk record forms and a herd record book.

He knows just what each cow is doing, if she gives less than say thirty-six pounds of milk a day, he hunts round to find out why she dropped off in her yield and he tries immediately to prevent any repetition of unusual shrinkage.

He also tests once a month, a composite sample of six milkings so that again he knows which cows make the best returns in cream. After a few tests he sees that Daisy gives 4.5 milk and Buttercup gives only 3.6. He does not believe in a rough and ready, haphazard, easy-going "guess" as to how much fat the whole herd produces in a year; he knows from his milk record sheets and herd record book which cows are making money for him. Recently he sold some of his poorest because they did not make enough. Rather a good plan, isn't it? When you decide to follow such a sensible example, write for forms, they are free, and your letter need not even be stamped.—Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NOTICE

Strayed on to my premises on Aug. 23, six head of year-olds. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for the insertion of this notice and other expenses incurred.

ROBERT J. EMMERSON,
Hodgins P. O., Que.

Dr. D. G. McRobbie, a Hamilton physician, was found dead, lying in a pool of his own blood, in a storehouse at the building of the Crescent Oil Co., in that city.

A resolution of loyalty to the flag and monarch, in which the declaration was made that all the resources of the order would stand behind the Canadian soldiers in their magnificent courage and fighting skill at the front, was carried amid great enthusiasm at the final session of the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Oddfellows of Ontario in Toronto.

Morehead.

The Morehead S. C. Society, which sent 35 pairs of socks to soldiers on the firing line from that district, have received the following letter from Emerson Paul, of Bryson. The Club have now on hand 20 pairs more, which, with other articles will be sent shortly:—

France, June 17, 1917.

The Morehead S. C. Club,
Morehead, Que.

Dear Friends:—

Just a line to thank you for the six pairs of socks you were good enough to send me for myself and comrades.

There are six of us together, so there was just the right amount to go round. The boys all join me in wishing the Club every success.

No. 300230, B'dr. E. W. Paul,
No. 2, Section,
1st Canadian D. A. C.

OTTER LAKE

Mr and Mrs. W. A. Moore, of Otter Lake, accompanied by Mr. R. Queale and Mrs. Thomas Bennett, recently motored to River Desert, where they were guests of Mr. J. Queale and daughter, Miss Margaret.

QUEALE-PARKER — The marriage of Miss Florence M. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker of Campbell Bay, to Mr. Wm H. Queale of Ottawa, took place on August 22nd, in the manse, 74 Carling avenue, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. McGraw, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Argue and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moore of Otter Lake, cousins of the groom.

The bride was attired in a white silk gown trimmed with pearls. Her travelling suit was of Alice blue silk with hat to match.

After congratulations had been tendered, Mr. and Mrs. Queale left on the 10 o'clock C. P. R. train on their honeymoon trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls and other points.

BRISTOL NOTES

(Too late for last issue.)

August 17.—Miss Elizabeth Macdonald has been spending part of the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Wilson. Mrs. A. Carlson and her sons are visiting her mother, Mrs. Robert Wilson.

Mrs. Alex. McLeod is on a trip through the West visiting her son in Winnipeg and friends at other points.

Mrs. Andrew Russell and her son, David, have been with her mother, Mrs. John Young, this summer.

Mr. Alex. Young and family motored to the Corners from Eganville before returning home to Smiths Falls.

Mr. Harvie Young has returned to Lethbridge after spending a month with his mother, Mrs. John Young.

Misses Hannah Mulligan and Janette Dean have returned home after a visit at Otter Lake.

Mr. Nick Trudeau has gone to Fitz-

Shawville Academy Announcement.

Shawville Academy will re-open Tuesday, September 4th, 1917.

Fees for the current year 1917-18:

Grades 9, 10, 11, or Academy Grades	Non-Residents
" 6, 7, 8, or Model "	\$3.00 per month
" 4, 5, "	2.00 " "
" 1, 2, 3, "	1.00 " "
	60 " "

Payable in advance

1st term school opening to Xmas.

2nd term Xmas. to Easter

3rd term Easter to school closing.

H. DANA HUNTING, B. A.,
PRINCIPAL.

E. T. HODGINS,
SECRETARY.

CONFEDERATION INSURANCE

"Money Saved Is Money Made"

Get rates from

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Est. 1871.

"Maximum Insurance at Minimum Cost."

YOUNG MEN — Our Special Military Policy is not to be equalled on the market today.

Consult our Agent today.

roy where he is working with his brother Tom.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Drummond have returned from a motor trip with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drummond to Almonte, Carleton Place and other points.

Pte. Bert Thomas has been reported dangerously ill. All recent news of the other Bristol boys has been good.

Mrs. Robt. Thompson spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. John McKillop, this summer.

Miss Sadie Lang has returned to resume her duties as teacher of No. 1 School, Bristol.

The whooping cough, which has been so prevalent this summer, seems to have run its course.

Mr. John Macfarlane, of Shawville, has been spending a few days with his brother, Rev. Capt. Macfarlane.

Mrs. Wm. MacMillan and her son, Donald, have returned home to Quebec, after a two months' visit with her parents, Rev. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Macfarlane.

Mr. G. R. Blyth, of Ottawa, spent a week with his sister, Mrs. J. A. Macfarlane.

Miss Margaret Laird has returned to New York after a visit in this vicinity.

The Misses Hudson (twins) have gone home to Chelsea, having spent some of their holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. James Armstrong.

Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane and her brother, Capt. Dave Macfarlane, M. D., who recently returned from France, spent two weeks on a trip in Western Ontario, visiting their brothers Lorne and Dr. Rob. Macfarlane.

Miss Jean Macfarlane, who has been visiting relatives in the vicinity, returned to Ottawa, motoring down with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Macfarlane, and Mrs. Thos. Macfarlane.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cowley and family are summering at the Corners.

NEMO.

Circulation Department.

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,

Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;

Who lays down his money and offers it gladly.

And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer!

Who never says, "Stop it, I can not afford it."

Or, "Am getting more papers now than I can read."

But always says, "Send it, I read it, and like it."

And can't do without it—its just what I need."

How welcome he is when he steps in our sanctum.

How he makes our hearts throb!

How he makes our eyes dance!

We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him.

The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

TO LET

Best Farmers' Hotel in Pontiac

THE RUSSELL HOUSE

Dining Room and 22 Bed Rooms furnished. Large Yard, Sheds and Stables.

Apply at once

G. W. DALE,
W. A. HODGINS.

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN

THE OLDEST AND BEST

COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.

Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,

BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

Caretakers Wanted

Tenders will be received till 6 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, 16th Sept., 1917, for caretaking of the Schools of the Township of Clarendon for the coming school year. Duties—sweeping and dusting daily; scrubbing at least four times and firing as long as necessary.

M. A. MCKINLEY,

Ast. Sec. Treas.,

School Mt. Clarendon.
Shawville, July 17, 1917.

NOTICE

Re. PAYMENT of TELEPHONE CALLS

Subscribers of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company, Limited, are reminded that all amounts due for Local or Long Distance Calls must be paid promptly at the end of each month to the Central Operator, Mrs. L. Armstrong, Shawville, or Mrs. M. Gagnon, Portage du Fort.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Re. Payment of Rental

All subscribers of the Pontiac Rural Telephone Company, Limited, who have not paid their rental in full up to Dec. 31st, 1917, are notified that same is past due and must be paid at once. Further, you are again reminded of the penalty chargeable on past due rentals as per notice mailed to subscribers in July last.

R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

Bull for Sale.

Registered Durham Bull for sale. Four years old; color roan. Apply to GEO. CONNELLY, R. R. No. 1, Shawville.

After Half a Century.

After lying at the bottom of Lake Huron at a depth of 180 feet for over half a century, the sunken steamer Pewabic has been finally located by divers and work is now in progress to raise her \$200,000 cargo of 300 tons of pure copper. This has been made possible by the invention of a special diving suit which withstands the terrific water pressure at so great a depth.

The divers state that the vessel is in fair condition with even her rigging and deck structure intact. They penetrated the vessel's cabin, on their first trip, and in it discovered a number of grinning skeletons, bleached white by their long submergence. They located a number of trinkets, which they sent to the surface. These included a silk dress, which, despite half a century below water, appeared almost as good as new when dried, while the crimson and gold coloring of some cotton goods retrieved was as bright as the day the material was purchased. There is specie yet to be found valued at \$40,000.

The salvaging of this cargo will open the road to the accumulation of a fortune by members of the salvage company. Along the jaws of the Sawtooth Reef in Lake Superior alone lie scores of sunken cargo craft, laden to the scuppers with copper. The wrecks of the past half century in Lake Huron too, can be made to yield millions in gold.

Professing Too Much.

"My dear lady, I go further than believing in woman suffrage; I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."

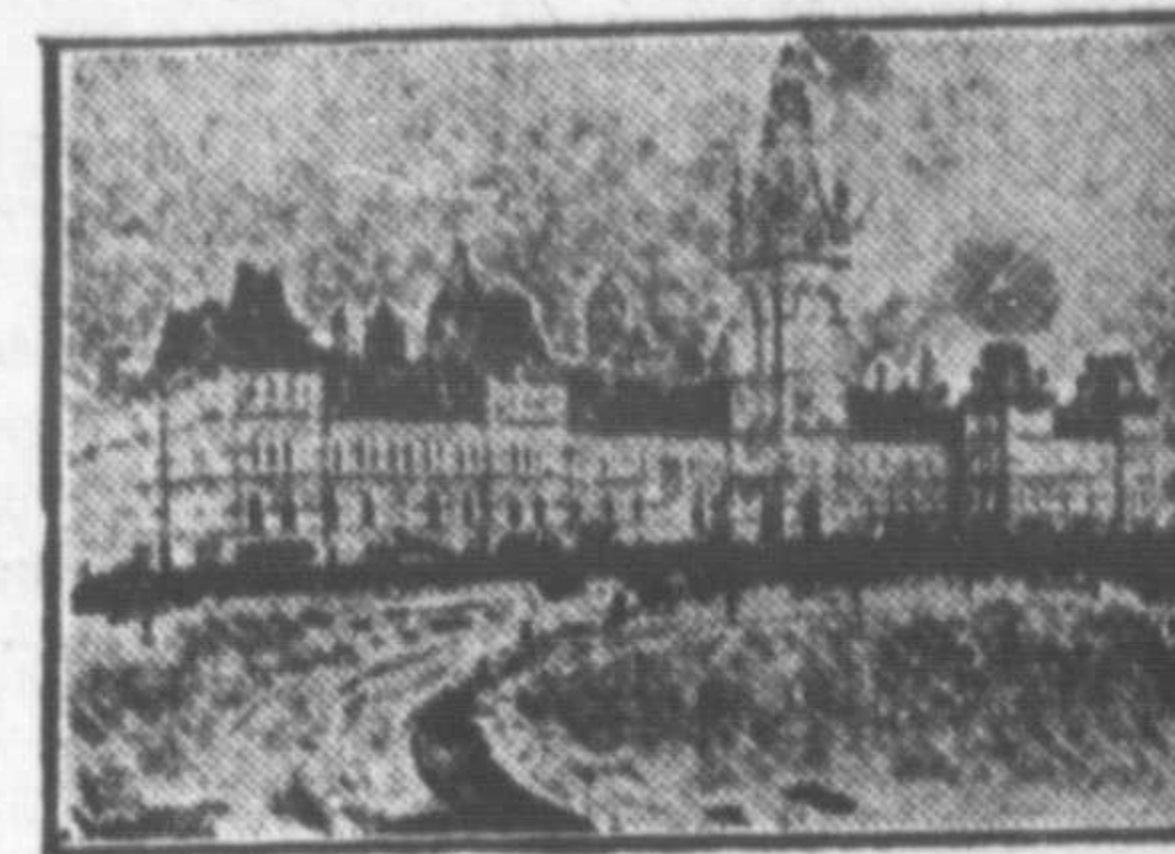
"Oh, professor! Now you're bragging."—Life.

Making Money.

In 1911 the total number of persons in Canada engaged in gainful occupations was 2,723,634.

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SEE THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL AND THE BEST TIME IS DURING FAIR WEEK

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION



OTTAWA
SEPT. 8 to 17
1917

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 31st

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

HOUSE OF COMMONS, BURNED FEB. 3RD, 1916
NOW BEING REBUILT TO FORMER BEAUTY

Great Industrial Exhibit **\$25,000** IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Brilliant and Varied Grandstand Performance Afternoon & Evening
NEW YORK HIPPODROME. VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND LOOP-THE-LOOP AVIATOR.
\$9,000 FOR HORSE RACING.

PURE FOOD SHOW. GOV'T. EXHIBIT. DOG SHOW.

NIGHT SHOW Magnificent Spectacle and Fireworks—British advance on Mesopotamia—Destruction of the Forts at Kut-El-Amara.

Encourage Production of every Kind. Boost the Exhibition.

Don't Forget to See Ottawa Fair this Year

STEWART McCLENAGHAN, President. J. K. PAISLEY, Mgr. & Sec'y.

Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in

Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.

Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.

A call will convince you of these facts.

Yours for Spring Trade.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.

Saturday, Sept. 1
Is Men's Day

at DOVER'S STORE

MEN! Here is your chance to buy those clothes you have been waiting all summer for, but found the price too high.

Saturday only we offer following prices:

Men's wearing Pants from \$2.25 to 2.50 for 1.93.

" Summer Underwear, reg. 1.00 for 79c.

" Fine Shirts reg. 1.25 for 95c.

" Flannelette Top Shirts reg. 65 for 45c.

" Tweed Suits, one lot at 7.35

" " " reg. 13.50 for 9.75

" " " 16.00 for 12.95

" Sweater Coats reg. 2.00 for 1.45

" Rain Coats, one lot at 4.35

" " Tweed to clear at 9.35

Bargains in Felt Hats, Underwear, Sox, Straw Hats, Shirts, etc. Be sure to attend.

ARCHIE DOVER